THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 291

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Aggression Rampant City Reforms Voted

Aggressors laughed again. The ways of boldness and disorder won another transient triumph as no nation or group of nations at the Brussels Nine-Power Conference risked leadership in the cause of world law—so eloquently championed by President Roosevelt at Chicago a month ago.

Japan calculated on inaction of the Western powers toward her invasion of China. So far, the calculation proves its astuteness. The United States held back at Brussels, maneuvering to avoid leadership. Britain protected herself before the conference met by pledging to go "as far as the United States." Without a leader, no cause can move forward.

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"What the world needs is a few Mussolinis turned in the right direction," someone said as Italy, Germany, and Japan strode boldly where peace-loving democracies timidly held aloof. The Brussels Conference was called while the vigorous tones of Mr. Roosevelt still sounded around the world; it met with the original threat of "quarantining aggressors" watered down to talk of mediation; in its first week it stopped far short of mediation, with a note to Japan proffering broad plans for conciliation. Mediation, possibly by Herr Hitler, would include power to render binding decisions.

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Powdered Kid Gloves

Anyone with the slightest knowledge of the temper of Japan's present military leaders knows that they will not willingly accept any settlement in China detrimental to their strategic aims. Those aims include control over large portions of North China. The Nine-Power Treaty was written to respect the integrity of China, territorial and administrative.

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Japan has officially repudiated the Nine-Power Treaty. The mild tone of Brussels at this stage is designed to hold all doors open. But the conference gives no indication of taking vigorous steps later. It is a powdered kid glove technique for dealing with militarists whose hands drip blood.

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Absolutists' Club

While Brussels talked, Japanese troops nearly encircled Shanghai. Some 300,000 residents of Nantao, Chinese section south of the French concession, fled before the threat of renewed bombings.

Aggression feeds on aggression, and aggressors are bolder when they have company. Italy this week gave practical form to its recent support for Japan's undeclared war on China. Rome and Tokyo confirmed that Italy has joined Germany in signing the anti-Communist pact with Japan. A commercial treaty covering conspicuously Manchoukuo and Ethiopia—twin fruits of aggression—is also on the way between Japan and Italy.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tokyo is forming a semi-state, semi-private corporation for development of Manchoukuo's heavy industries. The Manchoukuo Government supplies half of the 450,000,000 yen capital (about $130,500,000). Foreign capital is invited to subscribe, but Japan is expected to keep dominant control.

China's "Lost Battalion" gave up its stand in abandoned Chapei on orders of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and took sanctuary in the International Settlement.

Japan signed a trade pact with Siam, tropical land south of China.

Refugees—Human Side of Far East War: Page 1.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eden on Colonies

In a free-for-all fight such as European diplomacy is rapidly becoming, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain enters as a protagonist who by his own words this week is "not to be envied." Personally devoted to peace and to order under law, he has to take gibes from his own countrymen in his pursuit of less forceful measures for dealing with spurred antagonists of the Mussolini and Hitler variety.

This week the mild-mannered, youthful Foreign Secretary donned his armor and went forth to battle. Before an applauding House of Commons he replied to Signor Mussolini's bid for return to Germany of pre-war colonies. Italy, he implied, ought first to offer return to Germany of Tyrolean and African spoils of war.

♪ ♪ ♪

Few subjects could have rubbed Signor Mussolini closer to the quick. He lashed back at Britain. One of the Fascist laments against Italy's wartime allies—Britain and France—is that Italy came away from the peace table with only a few colonial "crumbs." Ethiopia was seized to make up the loaf.

Oddly enough, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Chinese Unity Hastened By Plight of Refugees

Brussels Note to Japan Bars Resort to Force in Halting War

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6—The Brussels conference today dispatched the invitation to Japan to discuss a settlement of the Far-Eastern conflict in accordance with provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty.

The note which was sent to Tokyo for delivery by the Belgian Ambassador and simultaneously handed to the Japanese Ambassador here is a revised version of yesterday's draft. Nominally a response to Japan's memorandum refusing to attend the Nine-Power conference, the message constitutes in fact an attempt to persuade the Japanese Government to accept the good offices of all or some of the treaty signatories for conciliation of the Sino-Japanese dispute.

After agreement was reached on the text of the note in a three-hour secret session this morning, the conference adjourned until Tuesday to await Japan's reply. According to Japanese diplomatic circles here, this answer is certain to be nega-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Carry News to Interior of Japan's Open War on China's Soil

By H. J. Timperley
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—One of the most significant aspects of the present crisis in China is the way the ordinary Chinese citizen has accepted the idea that his country's fate is in the balance and sacrifices must be made by all. Foreign and Chinese observers alike have been struck by the uncomplaining way in which people whose homes and businesses have been destroyed are adapting themselves to desperately difficult situations.

Yet the Chinese people, not only in Shanghai but throughout the country, have been affected by the war to an unprecedented degree. A large section of the industrial population has been thrown out of employment, many farmers have been prevented either from planting or from harvesting their crops, thousands of business men have been ruined, officials, teachers and the like have suddenly been deprived of their livelihood.

From Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow and other cities in the lower

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Parley's Success Seen Resting On U.S. and Britain

QUEBEC, Nov. 6 (C. P.)—Great Britain and the United States can bring influence and pressure to bear on Japan to stop the war in China, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, president of the League of Nations Union, said on his arrival here in the liner Empress of Britain. "Success of the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels," he said, "depends upon the attitude of England and America."

Viscount Cecil, world peace advocate, was unable to say what action the two countries might take and he felt he could not forecast the outcome of the Brussels conference.

He said the League of Nations had been successful whenever it was given a fair trial. It had failed, he said, in the Manchurian and Abyssinian controversies because of lack of strength. The Nyon conference, however, he added, had shown what could be accomplished by collective action.

Peace a Necessity

Discussing the possibility of permanent peace, Viscount Cecil said realization that peace was a necessity was growing steadily. "If the population of the world could be polled," he said, "I am confident it would be found that at least 80 per cent are definitely against war."

He described the work of the International Peace Campaign organization, which has branches in almost every country except those under dictators. The organization emphasizes need for recognition of treaty obligations, reduction and limitation of armaments, suppression of profit from arms manufacture and strengthening of the League of Nations for the prevention of war by the organization of collective security and mutual assistance.

The campaign favors establishment within the League of Nations of effective machinery for remedying international conditions which might lead to war.

In societies such as this, Viscount Cecil said, which by combining their efforts can use education, propaganda and influence throughout the world for the furthering of peace, seems to be the only way of remedying a defect inherent in the League and which was recognized at the time of its formation. This fault is that the League of Nations is a league of governments only. It has no popular representation.

Popular Representation

When the League was formed at the Paris conference, Viscount Cecil said, it was proposed to have popular representation in a separate assembly, but the difficulties and problems involved in election of members and other questions were found to be too numerous.

"There is now," he added, "a great opportunity for societies such as I have mentioned to provide what virtually amounts to such representation."

Discussing the Spanish war, the British peace leader found public opinion in Great Britain was "hardening in favor of the Loyalist Government."

Viscount Cecil is en route to Boston to address an annual meeting of church organizations on the subject of peace, but first he and Lady Cecil will visit Ottawa to be guests of the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir.

U.S. Experiment In State Medicine Brings Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—A major experiment in socialized medicine, backed by federal influence and public funds, was launched here in the national capital this week.

The local medical profession plans to contest its legality and if possible halt the experiment before it becomes a model for the country. Supporters are equally determined, however, and have found a receptive atmosphere for their plans among the many thousands of moderately-paid government clerks who make up a significant share of this city's population.

The experiment is in the form of a co-operative clinic for employees of the Federal Home Owners Loan Corporation and affiliated agencies. The Home Loan Bank board has itself pledged a direct contribution of $40,000—half to be paid this year and half next year—on the theory that the expenditure is an "investment" in the improved health, and therefore the efficiency, of its staff. The board's contribution is an outright gift, not a loan.

2000 Persons Eligible

Approximately 2000 persons are expected to be eligible to participate in the co-operative clinic. The group of agencies involved includes in addition to the Home Loan Board and Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank System, the Home Loan Insurance Corporation and the federal savings and loan section of the board.

All employees of these agencies may obtain the free use of the services of the clinic at a cost of $2.20 a month per individual employee or $3.30 a month for employee and family. The system is on a voluntary basis, but a sufficient proportion of the personnel of the agencies has signed up in advance to make the

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

G.O.P. Program Group Is New Hope of Party

National Committee Puts Hoover '38 Parley Plan Aside for the Moment

New Group of 100

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—Vitalization of the Republican Party and/or the creation of an effective political opposition in the United States are now tasks facing a program committee of 100 prominent Republicans provided for by a final compromise resolution of the national committee before it adjourned last night.

This program committee, which is to be selected by the executive committee of the Republican National Committee, may be one of the most interesting and hopeful bodies chosen in modern party history.

It is intended that Republican members of Congress, who are out on the firing line, be represented generously and the party leadership will include such men as Herbert Hoover, Alfred M. Landon, Frank O. Lowden, and so on. The national committee also will be well represented.

But thereafter will come the interesting names: Economists of the type of Harold G. Moulton, director of the Brookings Institution; college presidents or former presidents like Glenn Frank; nationally known writers like Dorothy Thompson; labor leaders and experts if they can be found; farm specialists; foreign affairs authorities possibly like Henry L. Stimson.

A Vital Body

If properly constituted—and it is the present plan to build up a group that will be eminent, but not stuffed-shirt—this program committee may be a vital and important national body of more than emergency value. Younger Republicans, not necessarily professional politicians, are definitely contemplated as members. Every effort will be made to secure an uninhibited, forward-looking group.

The committee by the compromise resolution is to be given plenty of time to make its report to the National Committee when it will be finally decided whether or not the mid-term convention proposed by former President Hoover will ever be held.

Yesterday's committee meeting went through smoothly as planned. Routine business, including the election of Daniel E. Pomeroy of New Jersey as new vice-chairman, and of Samuel F. Proyer Jr., Connecticut, and F. F. Taggart, Ohio, as new members of the executive committee, occupied the morning.

Then in an hour and a half in the afternoon the incipient row over a mid-term convention was neatly side-tracked, a resolution creating the program committee adopted, and the committee was ready to go home.

Over a period of two days, Chairman John Hamilton had been canvassing with members of the committee, discovering that the Congressional opposition to Mr. Hoover's suggested convention was extremely great. While a majority of the committee favored the plan, they were unwilling to over-ride congressional opinion. At the last moment statements from Senators Borah and Vandenberg, and former Governor Landon's letter taking a stand with the Congressional opponents strongly reinforced the group headed here by Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Massachusetts committeeman

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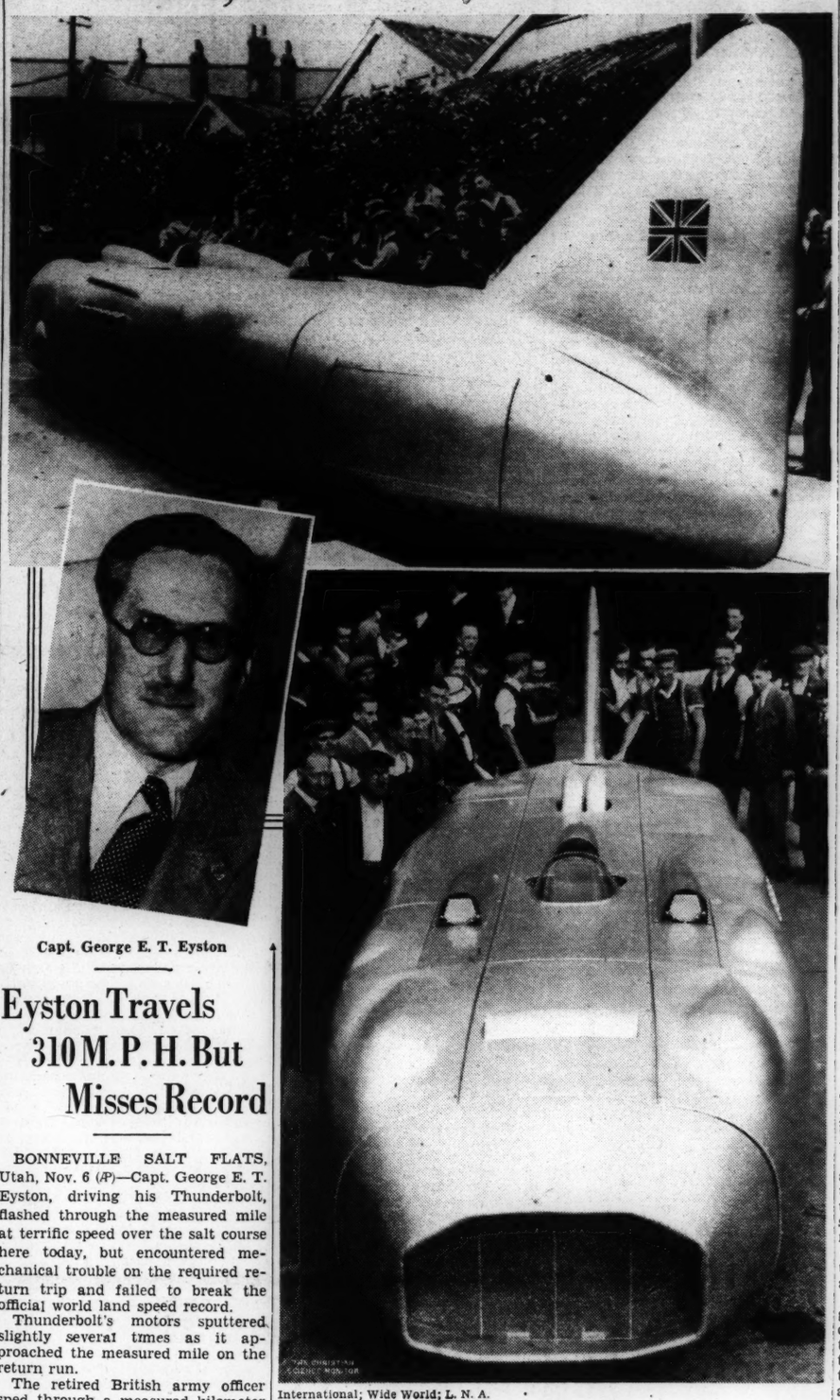
Fastest, But Not the Record Holder



Capt. George E. T. Eyston

Eyston Travels 310 M.P.H. But Misses Record

BONNEVILLE SALT FLATS, Utah, Nov. 6 (AP)—Capt. George E. T. Eyston, driving his Thunderbolt, flashed through the measured mile at terrific speed over the salt course here today, but encountered mechanical trouble on the required return trip and failed to break the official world land speed record.

Thunderbolt's motors sputtered slightly several times as it approached the measured mile on the return run.

The retired British army officer sped through a measured kilometer at 310.685 miles an hour on the first dash, but the "electric eye" timing device, being used the first time by the American Automobile Association for high-speed timing, recorded only 303.295 miles an hour for the measured mile.

Captain Eyston's first run far surpassed the automobile record 301.1292, established by Sir Malcolm Campbell here in 1935—but on the return journey over the 13-mile straightaway the clutch "went bad" and the sleek racer loafed through the measured mile.

"Thunderbolt's" average for the measured mile was approximately the same as that of the measured kilometer—the fastest man has ever traveled on land, and exceeding Eyston's own unofficial mark of 309.6 made last week—but officials said the timing device stuck, thus accounting for recording the lower speed of 303.2095 m. p. h.

Hundreds of spectators watched from half a mile away.

International; Wide World; L. N. A.

The Thunderbolt
Two Views of Captain Eyston's 6000-Horsepower Racing Car

Fifty Companies Aided Eyston in Designing Huge Racing Machine

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—With the good wishes of Sir Malcolm Campbell, present holder of the world's land and water speed records, Capt. George E. T. Eyston's new monster racing car "Thunderbolt" started out after

(Continued on Page 14, Column 3)

'Fireside Chat' to Launch Series of Roosevelt Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—President Roosevelt's fireside chat, Nov. 14, explaining the national unemployment census which begins two days later, will open an 11-day period in which he will make four addresses.

It will also open a new chapter in his varied relationship with the press, a relationship which has brought from the Chief Executive in recent months a number of bantering comments verging into indirect or direct criticism. The latest of these occurred yesterday at his White House press conference and has developed into an amusing off-the-record duel in which the correspondents seem to have got the better of it in a fashion that will cause a smile from the President himself.

Of the four addresses which Mr. Roosevelt will prepare in the forthcoming period, the one on Nov. 15, which is the message to the special session of Congress, may not be delivered in person. The list includes:

Nov. 14—"Fireside chat" on unemployment census.

Nov. 15—Message to Congress.

Nov. 17—Address at Washington's home at Mount Vernon on the 75th anniversary of the Department of Agriculture and land grant colleges and universities.

Nov. 25—Brief address at Gainesville, Ga., in ceremonies celebrating the reconstruction of the city after a tornado.

Mr. Roosevelt once more in his forthcoming fireside chat puts himself on terms of intimacy with millions of listeners by his favorite vehicle, the radio. It was in his last "chat" that he rather pointedly omitted the press in describing the agencies for educating public opinion. This has followed a number of other strictures directed at the press since his big election victory in 1936, achieved despite the opposition of a predominance of editorial sentiment.

Mr. Roosevelt has succeeded in having better personal relationships with Washington correspondents

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

Lily Pons to Sing to Nice Cow on Farm When She Goes Rural After Retiring

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 6 (AP)—Lily Pons looked forward today to the time she will be singing Lakme's bell song to the clang of a cow bell on her own Connecticut farm instead of to a symphonic accompaniment before thrilled music-loving crowds.

"In five years I will be a farmer," the opera star told interviewers.

"In five years I quit the stage. I quit my music so I can plant my garden, so I can milk the cow, and so I can travel when I please."

The singing star of opera, concert and motion picture said she would visit her native France, but her little farm near Norwalk would be her home.

Andre Kostelanetz, orchestra conductor who accompanied her here, beamed, and a reporter put another question.

"Why must everybody ask, 'are you married?'" the diva asked. "In the station, on the train, at the airplane, everyone say: 'You married? You married? You married?'

"And I say, 'No! No! No! Maestro is my fiancé.'"

Going back to the farm: She plans to stock it with animals next year.

"I buy two horses and probably a pig," she enthused. "And then I get a nice cow. And I will plant flowers with my gardener."

"Can you milk a cow, Miss Pons?"

"Sure," she said.

"What does the cow think of it?"

"Oh, she is very pleased."

Following is a condensed descrip-

'Name Calling' Is Described As Propaganda's Chief Tool

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Hard words may break no bones, but when voiced by a clever propagandist, they may build up or crack some reputations or promote or injure causes, and thus are ready ammunition for effecting social or political changes, the Institute for Propaganda Analysis says inferentially today in its second monthly publication.

"The name-calling device," according to the Institute, formed through a fund established by the late Edward A. Filene, of Boston, is the propagandist's first tool, his readiest weapon for influencing public opinion. But it is not the only trick in his satchel. He also makes use of six other methods, which the Institute finds to be:

The band-wagon device, the "plain folks" device, the testimonial advice, the card-stacking device, the transfer device and the "glittering generalities" device.

Appeals to Hate

By giving "bad names" to those nations, races, beliefs, ideals or individuals which he would have the public reject and condemn, the propagandist appeals to hate, fear and other evils, the Institute report holds. Such bad names as "heretic" brought suffering and death to thousands for centuries, it says.

"Today's bad names include Fascist, demagogue, dictator, red, financial oligarchy, Communist, muck-raker, alien, outside agitator, economic royalist, utopian, rabble-rouser, tory, trouble-maker and Constitution-wrecker," it continues.

Following is a condensed description of the propaganda tools stressed by the Institute:

Band Wagon Device—Ranging from the technique of a medicine show to that of a dramatic spectacle, the theme is built on the argument that "everybody's doing it."

Methods of Propaganda

Glittering Generalities—By using virtuous words, the propagandist identifies his program with virtue. Thus he speaks of the right to work, freedom, honor, liberty, social justice, public service, loyalty, progress, democracy, the American way, and Constitution-defender.

Plain Folks Device—Used to win confidence by "politicians, labor leaders, business men and even ministers." Sometimes it is a paid testimonial. Politicians make use of this technique with "front porch campaigns," while "for the newspapermen they raid the kitchen cupboard, finding there some of the good wife's apple pie."

Card-stacking Device — This means, in other words, "the build-up." The propagandist makes "the unreal appear real and the real appear unreal"; he lets "the half-truth masquerade as truth," and thus may make some mediocre person seem to be an intellectual giant.

Transfer Device—By this trick, the propagandist "carries over the authority, sanction and prestige of something we respect and revere to something he would have us accept."

"Observe that in all these devices our emotion is the stuff with which the propagandists work," the report says. "Without it, they are helpless; with it, they are harnessing it to their purposes; they can make us glow with pride or burn with hatred; they can make us zealots in behalf of the program they espouse."

British Frown on Hollywood

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Hollywood's films were condemned in the House of Commons during debate on a measure designed to develop the British motion picture industry by a system of quotas to run for 10 years.

The proposed measure would replace the present system due to expire next March.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, who moved a second reading of the bill, declared that any film portraying an exotic and eccentric minority as the national element weakened British defenses.

"We are on our defense as westerners and as democrats," he said, "the decadence of the West is just as much the talk of the bazaars of the East as the decay of democracy is the stock leader (editorial) of newspapers of dictators.

"I do not want our defenses to be made in Hollywood."

A Labor spokesman, the Rev. R. Sorensen, expressed a fear that the United States might annex Britain because of American films. He declared he was particularly pained at hearing the voice of Britannia "speaking the accent of Chicago, Oregon and Massachusetts."

Hollywood did find a defender in Mr. Vyvyan Adams. He told the House he liked the "opulence and audacity of the good American gangster thrillers."

Italy Ratifies Berlin-Tokyo Anti-Red Pact

Accord Signed at Rome by Representatives of the Three Powers

U. S. Policy Offset

Roosevelt's Criticisms of Totalitarianism Held a Cause of Quick Action

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 6—Italy signed today the three-power anti-communist agreement with Japan and Germany. This accord is described in well-informed circles as being considerably more important than mere ideological affirmations by the three totalitarian states. Indeed it is declared to represent a new factor in world politics whose ultimate effects it is impossible to foresee at present.

President Roosevelt's speech in Chicago last month is seen by close students of Italian policy to have been one of the determining motives behind the Duce's action. The President's statements on the Far Eastern situation are understood to have aroused some anxiety in Tokyo official circles where it was feared that the United States would abandon its attitude of neutrality concerning the Sino-Japanese conflict and decide on a more direct course of action hostile to Japan.

Accord Between Democracies

At the same time Mr. Roosevelt's criticisms of totalitarian states were interpreted both in Rome and Berlin as a sign that Washington is drawing closer to the two great European democracies, France and Britain.

Thus the two European dictatorships and Japan for different reasons anticipated more active political collaboration between Washington, London and Paris and were inevitably drawn together in consequence, informed circles explain.

Adaptable to Situations

This of course does not mean that Tokyo is expected to play a leading political role in Europe, nor is it believed here that Rome and Berlin will engage actively in the Far East.

What the real purpose of today's agreement seems to be is that the two European dictatorships will use the weight of their influence to offset whatever anti-Japanese move may originate in Europe. On the other hand, Japan may be expected to support Germany and Italy against an aggressive Russia.

But as the Rome-Berlin axis was gradually strengthened to cope with closer political collaboration between London and Paris so this new tripartite agreement may be adapted to meet any situation that will affect directly the common interests of the signatory powers.

Three Powers Pledged To Take Joint Action In Face of Red Threat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 6 (AP)—The protocol of the Anti-Communist agreement, in which Italy joined with Japan and Germany today, stipulates that Italy be considered an original signatory of the nearly year-old German-Japanese pact against the Communist International.

The protocol was a short document, giving in a 150-word introductory statement the three powers' reasons for the agreement.

The introduction declared that only by close collaboration of "all states interested in maintaining peace" could the war danger be removed.

It paid a separate tribute to Italy which "has combated this danger with an inflexible determination and has eliminated international communism from its territory."

Italy had decided, the introduction went on, to associate herself with Germany and Japan, "who on their part are animated by the same will to defend themselves against the Communist International."

To Act Together on Defense

Four brief articles were appended after the introductory statement, setting forth these clauses:

1. Italy enters the anti-Comintern agreement of Nov. 25, 1936.
2. Italy will be considered as a signatory of the original accord.
3. The protocol is made an integral part of the previous accord and its supplementary protocol.
4. The protocol is done in triplicate in Rome.

The new accord was written in Italian, German and Japanese.

The broadened accord was said to contain no military clauses. The agreement, as originally concluded, however, bound the signatories to keep each other informed of International Communist activities and to act together on "necessary defense measures."

Duce Formally Notified

After the ceremony of signing the triplicate pact at Palazzo Chigi the three powers' representatives went to Palazzo Venezia to give Premier Mussolini formal notification.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, and Masaaki Hotta, Japanese Ambassador to Rome, signed for their Governments.

Herr von Ribbentrop, who had been given a special mission to Rome for this purpose, had negotiated the nearly year-old anti-Communism pact between Germany and Japan which was enlarged by today's action to include Italy.

In the name of the King of Italy, Count Ciano decorated Mr. Hotta

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Milk Price Boosted Cent in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Retail milk prices for the metropolitan area were boosted 1 cent by two major New York distributors today hard on the heels of ratification of an agreement raising rates paid to farmers for their milk.

Officials of the Borden Company and the Sheffield Farms Company announced the increases effective tomorrow.

Saving Our Schools
Thirtieth of 52 Articles
Education Page

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Union College's Historic Elm Topples as Seedling Is Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 6—The Nott elm which was a seedling before Columbus landed, has finally fallen apart—like the famous "one-horse shay"—and Union College authorities are making an intensive search for a seedling of this historic tree in Jackson's Garden with which to replace the tree the branches of which have shaded the seniors during their Class Day exercises at commencement for at least three quarters of a century.

Alumni throughout the United States and in many foreign countries have made annual pilgrimages to Jackson's Garden and especially to the grove in the center of which stood the giant American elm named after Eliphalet Nott who was president of Union for 62 years, 1804 to 1866. Here they held many gay class functions and here they parted for the last time with classmates. Here, too, many had brought their sweethearts who now are their wives. But this week end when alumni are returning for the annual "homecoming" exercises, they will find only a stump of what once was the majestic Nott elm.

Because of the powerful hold the Nott elm has on the imagination and sentiments of alumni, Mrs. Dixon Ryan Fox, now in charge of maintenance of Jackson's Garden, has been conferring with tree experts in an effort to find within 200 feet of the Nott elm a seedling which can be reasonably supposed to be an offspring of the tree.

Suggestions have been made to Mrs. Fox to transplant a sturdy young American elm and feed it artificially to strengthen it so that in a few years it will again cast a shade comparable to the Nott elm.

Others have suggested that the Moline elm, planted about 30 feet from the Nott elm by President Emeritus Charles Alexander Richmond in 1926, be permitted to take the place of the Nott elm. This seedling is now about five inches in diameter and 30 feet high, but is no relative of the Nott elm, nor of the same variety.

To the latter suggestion, Mrs. Fox and prominent Union alumni, including Dr. Charles N. Waldron, alumni secretary, are opposed. It is the opinion of this group that the tree which replaces the Nott elm should at least be native to this region and, if possible, one of the same species as the tree which has such a significant place in Union's traditions. Since the Moline elm is from the Middle West, and since the college has been shipping Nott elm seeds to all parts of the country for transplanting by alumni, it seems to them that the proper successor to the Nott elm is one of its own seedlings.

Since the college has maintained a clearing about the Nott elm for more than 100 years—107 years, to be exact—the young American elms growing within 200 feet are thought to be its seedlings. At any rate, tree experts are examining this possibility.

It was in 1909 that tree experts predicted the demise of the Nott elm from old age. The college, however, through careful cementing of decayed spots and other "surgical operations," maintained the life of the tree until last week when the majestic top of the Nott elm, still leafy, toppled. The decayed trunk had not been able to withstand the strains of its oscillating top when one of the guy wires holding the main trunk was out. Now only the base of the Nott elm, mostly filled with cement, stands. It is causing much perplexity to those who are engaged in trying to remove it and its roots from Jackson's Garden.

South Sees New Oil 'Boom' In Flow From Tung Orchards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss.—The South's home-grown oil, made from tung nuts, is expected to swell incomes of planters who have nuts to sell this year. Due to the cutting off of importations from China, and to a frost that affected the present crop, prices are expected to be much higher than usual this season.

The demand for tung seed is so great planters expect to make more money selling seed nuts than they would crushing them for oil.

Lamont Rowlands, one of the largest growers of tung nuts in the South, has 10,000 acres of orchard under fence. He recently built a crusher to take care of the crop. His mill turns out 1000 gallons of oil each 24 hours. In August, he shipped his first tank car of oil to a paint company in Indiana.

Another big producer, L. O. Crosby and Sons, is planting millions of trees. It is said here that their orchard is one of the largest plantings of young tung trees anywhere.

Tung oil is making a valuable contribution to the agricultural progress of the South, and more growers are becoming interested each year. There are more than 200 in the Pearl River section alone.

There has been a concerted effort on the part of leaders of this new industry to keep out all promotional elements or undue exploitation through high-pressure programs. The chief objective is to build a permanent industry through profitable employment of idle lands and thereby to create a new order of prosperity within the state.

There are about 75,000 acres of tung orchards in Mississippi. The program calls for an ultimate planting of over 200,000 acres in the next five years in Pearl River County.

Growers anticipate nearly as much activity and wealth accruing from the yellow tung oil, and as much speeding up of industries all over the world as followed the first "oil boom."

WPA Card Index Speeds Up Work Of Naturalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The process of making citizens has been speeded up here, reducing what was formerly a matter of days and weeks to "a few minutes," through a card index system set up by a Works Progress Administration project at Ellis Island. The index makes it possible to look up within a very short time the record of the alien applying for naturalization, whereas, previously, the search took days and sometimes months.

The demand for information covering the arrival of immigrants has been increasing owing to the greater number of applications for citizenship, but until the new system was established the records previous to 1902 were not available in convenient form.

Officials attribute the urge for citizenship to "economic pressure and fear of hostile legislation." Statistics indicate those who formerly were indifferent toward naturalization are hastening to take first steps.

"The fact that immigrants admitted from 1933 to 1936, inclusive, numbered 123,823," says the announcement from the Works Progress Administration, "while declarations of intention filed during the same period totaled 475,767 indicates, according to immigration and naturalization officials, that a majority of the aliens now seeking naturalization are not recent immigrants but have been in the country for some time."

Data covering the arrival of more than 2,000,000 persons out of a total of 14,000,000 for the period 1812 to 1870 have been transcribed and indexed, it is reported. Records for the years, 1897 to 1902, will be complete by the end of December.

Arizona U. Housed In New Buildings With U. S. Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Its $1,500,000 building program practically complete, the University of Arizona, for the first time in its history going back to 1891, has room and equipment approaching adequacy. In fact, nothing is lacking to accommodate a record enrollment of more than 2500, except more dormitory space. Many students who applied for dormitory quarters must necessarily live off the campus.

Principal items in the program, begun in July, 1935, are a large auditorium, two dormitories, science building, women's building, administration building, state museum where archeology classes are conducted, stables for the military unit, and a greenhouse for the College of Agriculture.

All the new structures are two to three stories high, of red brick with art stone trimmings. Many of the old buildings have been remodeled, so that all structures on the campus are architecturally harmonious.

Educators declare that the U. of A. is one of the best housed institutions in the nation. It has 27 main buildings altogether, and all are thoroughly modern except the dining hall, one dormitory, and the "Old Main" which was the entire plant for the first few years of the university's existence.

Toward the cost of these improvements the Public Works Administration gave $1,420,818, partially repayable out of future revenues; and the legislature appropriated $79,400.

Raising of U. S. Intellectual Level Assigned Women by Smith President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Women have made marked progress in the professions during recent years, but they have still an important contribution to make in raising the intellectual level of the United States, according to Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College. Dr. Neilson was the guest speaker at the Founders Day exercises held at the Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon.

"Women have pried open the doors of the professions, law, medicine, architecture," he continued. "They are also recognized as careful and reliable research workers, although men like to keep them as assistants in that field. Socially they have a great deal more independence than formerly. A few of them have squeezed into Congress.

"But the question which I think is of widest interest is how far have these enlarged opportunities for women resulted in a higher intellectual level in our country. What has happened to social intercourse? America is often regarded as poor in conversation. Is this the fault of men or of women? It is still the case that in mixed society, serious topics are apt to be avoided and time wasted on trivialities."

Dr. Neilson held that schools and the women who attend them are too easily content with "half knowledge." This, he explained, results later in a large class of women belonging to the "I-only-read-the-headlines" class.

"In magazines, they read digests," he continued. "In newspapers, they never get to the dispatch itself. The real fault lies in a system of education which has permitted you to be content with half-knowledge. Aim definitely at the mastery of what you are trying to do. Hundreds of thousands of hours in our educational institutions are wasted because the training goes almost to the point where the thing becomes permanent, but not quite."

Too much emphasis is placed on marks and examinations, he held.

Dr. Neilson advised women to "stand upon what they have learned," conceding that this might, at times, be difficult, since "some fathers want their daughters to be bright, but not so bright as to take the measure of brother and father."

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Does Not Yell to Sell

Drawn by John A. May

A London News Vender

London Has Silent Newsboys

A Londoner's Sketchbook III

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London has newsboys—who do not cry the news, who sell not one newspaper, but all newspapers, and who are not boys.

In this country of Town Criers it is just not done to shout on street corners, although sometimes the newsvenders will cry the names of the journals they are selling and the type of issue. "Star, News and Standard; Late Night Final Paper!" That is their modest call.

The reason they remain silent about the contents of the papers, and still manage to sell them, is that they carry with them contents bills, issued by the papers concerned.

These placards have cryptic statements upon them, seldom more than five words in all, and the fewer the better. But the visitor need not be mislead by these messages in print. If he buys a paper which announces upon its placard **"England in Danger: Latest,"** will usually find that the reference is to the fate of an English games team in an international match, usually cricket. Once when England was cut off from the continent of Europe by a terrific storm, the contents bills read, with typical British directness, **"Great Storm: Continent Isolated."** Perhaps the neatest of recent years was when the airman, Charles Scott, had put up a fine performance flying to Africa and one evening paper announced, **"Great Scott."**

Another reason for the failure of newsboys to cry the news is that most of them have a "pitch," a set territory, which may belong to a private person or company, such as the entrance to a railway station, and where noise is forbidden. Furthermore, a large proportion of newsvendors are newsagents without a shop, individualists on their own, selling all daily newspapers and keeping eightpense (16 cents) from the proceeds of every quire (24) sold. If a vendor has anything which might be called a stall, and which requires a set pitch on the pavement, he has to pay five shillings for a license.

There are many street salesmen who are real newsagents and sell every conceivable type of journal, daily, weekly and monthly, and there are minor magnates who pay youths regular wages to help sell papers at various street corners.

The rights of these men are confirmed not by law but by custom. In return, it has become the custom for the men to make as little noise as possible.

The only cry approximating to the cries of other cities is at about five o'clock when those who have no set pitch run down the streets shouting, 'Football Results, paper!" To the British public that is news, for the public's attitude champions the importance of sport, and a very good attitude it is.

Louisville Mayor To Aid Dr. Dodds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 6 — Neville Miller, Mayor of Louisville, Ky., who won national recognition for his handling of the city during the Ohio river flood last winter, has been appointed assistant to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, it was announced here Nov. 4.

Elected Mayor of Louisville in 1933, Mr. Miller long had been an outstanding figure in that city's legal, educational and political life. His term expires this month and he will take up his new duties here on Jan. 1.

Mr. Miller prepared for Princeton at Louisville Male High School. At Princeton he specialized in politics, history and economics and won the Lyman H. Atwater prize in political science in his senior year, in the extracurricular field he was president of the Law Club, a varsity soccer player, manager of the soccer team, and delivered the presentation oration at the Cannon exercises of his class at commencement.

Following four years at Harvard Law School, he set up in practice in 1920 with his father, Shackelford Miller, one-time chief justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, and with his brother, Shackelford Miller Jr. He continued in private practice until 1930, during which time he also taught at the University of Louisville Law School, at the Jefferson School of Law and at the American School of Banking.

Ghione in Detroit Debut With Symphony Orchestra

DETROIT, Nov. 6 (AP)—Franco Ghione, formerly of La Scala, at Milan, Italy, was given an enthusiastic reception Nov. 4 when he made his debut as conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. He succeeds the late Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Mr. Ghione directed the Detroit Symphony when it accompanied the Detroit Civic Opera in its spring series the past two seasons, but this was his first appearance as its leader at a symphonic concert.

Rigid Standard for Pens Set in This Post Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHERIDAN, Wyo.—The Sheridan post office has become the Utopia of people who send other people postcards written with post office pens.

Postmaster J. C. Jackson has named a special assistant as "daily pen inspector." The assistant is under orders to inspect the pens every 24 hours and replace defective points.

'Gas' Tax Is Most Costly to Collect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The cost of collecting gasoline taxes averages close to 7 per cent when viewed on the levy's nation-wide returns and is characterized as "the star of the tax troupe" in so far as administrative expenses are concerned in a survey by the Twentieth Century Fund.

The report upholds the efficiency of the American tax collector, however, saying that administrative costs of most state taxes are less than 3 and often less than 1 per cent.

"Pennsylvania found that it took 1.4 per cent of total revenue to collect the taxes on property," the report continues. "New York spent 0.55 per cent of revenue in collecting corporation taxes, and the national average for collecting state income taxes was approximately 1.75 per cent.

"In the field of sales taxes, California finds that hers cost 2.25 per cent to collect; Illinois reports an administrative cost of 2.3 per cent, and the Maryland figure was 4.77 per cent."

The survey is discussed in detail by Thomas J. Reynolds in a volume called, "Studies in Current Tax Problems," published by the fund today.

The study was made under the auspices of a special committee on taxation named by the fund and of which Thomas I. Parkinson, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was chairman.

German Clergy Oppose 'Ban' on Christianity

BERLIN, Nov. 6 (AP)—Evangelical church leaders of Germany united today in an appeal to German Protestants to reply with an emphatic "no" to the demand of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, chief of the National Socialist's foreign political department, for elimination of Christianity from Germany. Dr. Rosenberg in a recent pamphlet said Christianity was unsuited to the Third Reich and must go.

The Protestant reply came in the form of a four-page leaflet circulated among officials as well as among Protestant church members and signed by 80 church leaders, including the bishops of Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hanover, Silesia and Wurtemburg.

Motor Fuel Substitutes

Following the example of Italy, France recently enacted legislation requiring certain of its motor vehicles to utilize wood gas or other motor fuel substitutes produced within the country.

Court Disbars Racket Lawyer As Crime Ally

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Disbarment of J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, attorney for the late Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, policy racketeer, has been ordered by the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, which holds that a lawyer forfeits his license to practice if he agrees to defend a person charged with a crime in advance of the commission of the crime. The decision of the state's highest tribunal was unanimous.

Irving Ben Cooper, acting as special counsel to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in the prosecution of the disbarment proceedings, today characterized the decision as setting an important precedent and as "a body blow at rackets and at lawyers who aid racketeers in the perpetuation of their illegal enterprises." In prosecuting the case before the court, Mr. Cooper acted at the request of Clarence Shearn, president of the bar association, and with the consent of Mayor LaGuardia.

Indicted by Grand Jury

Davis is today a fugitive from justice. The special rackets' prosecutor, Thomas E. Dewey, obtained a grand jury indictment against Davis and he also is sought by the Federal Government as a material witness in an income tax case. Davis, it has been charged, is the successor of "Dutch Schultz" in the latter's policy rackets.

The opinion of the court was handed down by presiding Justice Francis Martin yesterday.

"When properly retained," it said, "lawyers have a right to defend persons charged with crime. They must realize, however, that aiding or abetting in commission of a crime will not be tolerated. They may not, as did this respondent, (Davis) undertake to defend persons for offenses thereafter to be committed and thereby encourage the perpetuation of crime. The license to practice law does not permit attorneys to engage in criminal activities with their clients nor does it permit them to aid or abet the commission of crimes . . ."

Forfeits Professional Rights

"When the conduct and actions of an attorney over a period of years clearly show that his purpose and intention was to aid and guide a combination of persons engaged in crime, he becomes, in effect, a member of the criminal organization and forfeits his right to membership in an honorable profession."

The court's ruling came in the face of a recommendation by Referee John P. Cohalan that the proceedings against Davis be dismissed.

America Once Joined to Asia, Fossils Prove

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Added proof that Asia and the North American continent were at one time connected by a northern land bridge, is furnished by plant fossils collected in North China this past summer by Dr. Ralph W. Chaney, chairman of the department of paleontology at the University of California.

The fossil collection arrived here recently, after being halted for several weeks at Tientsin by the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. It includes unusual specimens of hickory leaves, maple, walnut, birch and a number of other varieties of plant life that flourished in the Miocene epoch some 30,000,000 years ago. These same varieties also have been found in Oregon and Washington, indicating that the plants may have had a common origin and were once spread over the two continents.

Dr. Chaney believes that the plants probably came from Asia to North America by way of a land bridge across what is now Bering Strait.

The excavations in China were made under commission from the Carnegie Institution in Washington. He was assisted by two members of the Chinese geological survey.

'Safe Walking' Held Important

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 — Safe walking is just as important as safe driving, J. Borton Weeks, president of the Keystone Automobile Club, declared in discussing results of a new survey of highway accidents during the past eight years, recently completed by the club.

More than 5600 fatalities during that period, he stated, were the direct result of failure by pedestrians to observe the rudiments of highway safety.

"It appears," Mr. Weeks continued, "that motorists were principally responsible for less than 20,000 of the grand total of 90,387 pedestrian fatalities and injuries.

"We do not believe too much emphasis can be given to the pedestrian side of the highway picture, and for that reason our safety engineers have made a thorough study of pedestrian data in the files of the Department of Revenue."

The survey showed that during the past eight years 2650 pedestrians who were walking on rural highways with their back to traffic, were struck by cars; 18,593 children and others playing or walking in city streets, were involved in accidents; 16,951 persons stepped suddenly from behind parked cars into the path of oncoming vehicles; 5216 intoxicated pedestrians were struck by passing cars 1648 accidents resulted from diagonal walking across intersections, and 20,255 from crossing streets between intersections.

Warning on 'Fog Lamps'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 — "Fog lamps"—the yelow additional headlights mounted below the ordinary lenses—are illegal in Pennsylvania unless used in pairs, the Keystone Automobile Club warns motorists before they take in their cars for the Fall motor vehicle inspection.

Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

week lauded the "new humility" of the Empire. Quality, not mere size, should be Britain's goal, he said.

* * *

Votes for Reform

If the world stage echoes with the transient victories of diplomacy based on armed force, American municipal politics this week delivered crushing blows to corrupt politics.

The skin of a large and very flat tiger adorned the office floor of Mayor LaGuardia in New York City, symbolic of Tammany's 454,425-vote defeat. Thomas E. Dewey, racket-smashing special prosecutor, took over the District Attorney's office from Tammany, breaking a 20-year grip.

* * *

The wigwam was almost deserted on election night. Tammany has only two small and dubious offices with which to feed a voracious appetite. Can the tiger last four years? Would another election start it back to the fat trails?

Mayor LaGuardia gave his answer to a boy-editor who "scooped" the metropolitan press by interviewing the Mayor before election. On the ferry, George Dagher Jr., assistant editor of "The Gazette," Republican neighborhood weekly with 125 circulation, did what his adult colleagues had failed to do. The Mayor told him that more people in New York "want good government" than bad.

* * *

In Boston, youthful Maurice J. Tobin was swept into power on his "New Era" reform platform.

The American Labor Party in New York had much to do with the non-partisan victory, and promptly assured President Roosevelt of devotion to the New Deal. Mayor LaGuardia emerged as a presidential possibility for the Republicans in 1940. Bruce Barton, Republican, won a Democrat's seat in Congress. Republicans won a wide margin of control in the lower house of the New York State Legislature, and a majority in the forthcoming constitutional convention.

The C. I. O. lost its municipal campaign in Detroit and in several other cities, but its Democratic candidate won in Pittsburgh.

* * *

Radio Propaganda

Britain moved to meet foreign radio propaganda in her Empire by planning news programs in Arabic, Spanish, Afrikaans, and other tongues. London stresses the "straight news" nature of its broadcasts. For years many distorted versions of "news" have poured into Empire receiving sets in native tongues. Italy has received British protests; now Britain intends to offset propaganda on its own field, but without propaganda's crooked weapons.

* * *

In Havana, the New World met to straighten out kinks in its own short-wave network. Canada and the United States joined with Latin American republics in a conference expected to last six weeks. The aim is uniformity of procedure, short-wave regulation, and preparation for television.

At Washington, the Federal Communications Commission weighed proposals for dealing with four shortwave frequencies reserved by the Government. Hesitating to enter the radio field directly because it wishes to avoid the appearance of propagandizing, the State Department at present cooperates with private radio chains in programs directed to other American nations.

'Name-Calling' Propaganda: Page 1.

* * *

Pan-Germanism

The French Radical-Socialist Party was urging convocation of a world conference to satisfy Germany's demands for raw materials, as Berlin founded a mail order house to sell German goods to its nationals abroad. Reichsführer Hitler refused to allow Dr. Hjalmar Schacht to resign as Minister for Economic Affairs.

Germany and Poland signed Friday a treaty protecting the rights of their minorities in each other's countries. Officially they are not concerned over the prediction by Albert Forster, National Socialist District Leader in Danzig, that the Free City soon will be returned to Germany. Danzig police this week seized some $500,000 in Jewish bank deposits, on the ground of preventing flight of capital. Jews were jailed.

In Czechoslovakia, National Socialist or Henlein deputies bolted the Parliament in protest against recent dispersal of a rally.

Polish-Reich Treaty: Page 4.

Quick re-Views

Spain: Britain plans exchange of commercial agents with Insurgent Spain. Loyalists and France oppose move as verging on recognition. Loyalists move capital to Barcelona. The United States rejects Cuban project for New World mediation in Spain. Britain protests new sinking of merchant ship in Mediterranean. Soviet exports to Spain show 10-fold increase.

Soviet's Twentieth Anniversary: Page 3.

* * *

Italy withdraws envoy from Paris in retaliation for non-recognition by France of Italy's Ethiopian conquest.

Mexico confiscates Standard Oil land and French holdings.

United Air Lines sets minimum altitude of 13,000 feet eastbound, and 14,000 feet westbound, over Utah mountains where planes crashed.

Albania closes a major European gap in anti-narcotic wall by signing 1931 convention.

First woman sits on New York federal grand jury.

Arkansas Begins Setting Out Of 7,000,000 Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JONESBORO, Ark. Nov. 6—Planting of a 7,000,000-tree crop has started in Arkansas under the direction of the state forestry commission.

Nearly 4,000,000 seedlings will be supplied to the soil conservation service for use in planting on eroding fields in the state, W. L. Lean, assistant forester, said. The seedings are being dug at the state forestry nursery at Scotts where they are distributed to various agencies and individuals throughout the state for planting.

The crop at the nursery this year includes 2,000,000 short-leaf pine, 1,250,000 loblolly pine, 200,000 slash pine, 10,000 tulip poplar, 8000 black walnut and more than 3,500,000 black locust. All of the seedlings being lifted for planting on potential forest lands are one year old.

About 2,000,000 seedlings are available to farmers and timberland owners to plant for timber or wood-producing purposes, Mr. Lear said. The best time for planting trees, he indicated, is between Nov. 15 and March 15.

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Windsor Delays U. S. Visit In Face of Union Protests

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP)—Members of the Duke of Windsor's suite disclosed today that the Royal Party was studying the possibility of making the postponed tour of the United States early next year. They declared the project was "definitely not cancelled," as the result of the Duke's announcement "with great reluctance," last night that he had decided to postpone his American visit.

A member of the Duke of Windsor's suite said that the feeling within the Duke's entourage that United States official took a "lukewarm attitude" toward his proposed American tour was one of the reasons for the decision to "postpone" it.

The Duke's announcement in Paris followed by only a few hours a cable to him from his friend, Charles Bedaux, in New York.

Mr. Bedaux blamed "mistaken attacks" by American labor organizations for opposition to the proposed tour of the United States, during which the Duke was to visit many American industrial plants.

(Windsor and the former Wallis Warfield of Baltimore were married at the Bedaux Chateau at Cannes, France.)

Message From Bedaux

Mr. Bedaux's message said:

"Sire:

"I am compelled in honesty and friendship to advise you that because of mistaken attacks upon me here, I am convinced that your proposed study will be made difficult under my guidance.

"Since my sole object has been and is to serve your repeatedly expressed desire to obtain first-hand information from personal observation, I respectfully suggest, and, in your behalf, I implore that you relieve me from all my duties in connection with your American tour.

"I shall be happy to extend to the person designated by you as my successor every possible assistance and co-operation.

"Grateful as I am for your request that I continue, I nevertheless beg you to be guided by my knowledge that my deepest wish is the full attainment of the objects of your visit to the United States.

"I remain, sire, your devoted friend,

"Charles E. Bedaux."

Confers With Aides

The decision to abandon the trip for the present came after a three-hour conference between the Duke, Lee Olwell, press agent; Lieut. Dudley Forwood, the Duke's equerry; and others.

A statement issued on the Duke's behalf from his hotel said the trip was deferred because of "grave misconceptions which have arisen and misstatements which have appeared regarding the motives and purpose of the industrial tour."

The text of the statement issued last night follows:

"It is announced tonight on behalf of the Duke of Windsor that he has decided to postpone his visit to America.

"His Royal Highness arrived at this decision with great reluctance and after much deliberation but he feels that owing to grave misconceptions which have arisen and misstatements which have appeared regarding the motives and purpose of his industrial tour there was no alternative but to defer it for the present.

"The Duke emphatically repeats that there is no shadow of justification for any suggestion he is allied with any industrial system or that he is for or against any particular political or racial doctrine and he expresses the earnest hope that after this announcement his real and sincere motive for the proposed visit to America will be properly understood.

"His Royal Highness will personally convey his thanks to those industrial companies who so generously extended invitations to him and to all who assisted in the arrangements."

(The Baltimore Federation of Labor last Wednesday "warned" organized labor not to be "taken in" by "slumming parties professing to help and to study labor." It called Mr. Bedaux, who had been arranging the Windsors' United States tour, an "archenemy of labor.")

In England it was said the decision to postpone the trip probably was based upon two factors:

1. The Duke desired not to create any possible strain on Anglo-American relations and felt that any trouble over his visit would offend Great Britain generally.

2. The Duke considered that in view of the resolution of the Baltimore Federation of Labor the time was not ripe for a visit.

The Duchess, who formerly lived in Baltimore, was described as "deeply disappointed" by the change in plans.

She had been looking forward to her first trip to the land of her birth since her marriage to the former king, who gave up his throne to marry her.

While the direct cause of the change in plans was believed to have been the critical resolution of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, the request of Bedaux to be relieved of all duties in connection with the tour was seen as the final, contributing factor.

Washington Society Disappointed as Duke Postpones U. S. Tour

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Society-minded residents of the capital resigned themselves today to a fall season that will not be enlivened by the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor.

Although few social appearances were on the Windsors' schedule, matrons and debutantes had been exchanging tips on how to address the former British King and his wife—Your Highness, Sir, Your Grace, and Ma'am. The State Department's protocol officers had been busy with arrangements.

A tea at the White House and a formal dinner at the British embassy Nov. 12 had been on the program, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the ambassador, had not yet sent out the invitations for the dinner, and, it was not disclosed whether President Roosevelt intended to invite outsiders to the tea.

With announcement of the postponement came the disclosure that the Windsors were to have spent two of their four nights in Washington at an unidentified home in the suburbs, the other two probably in a hotel.

State Department officials were silent on the change in plans, as were the British Embassy and the White House.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said he did not believe it was advisable for him to comment. Mr. Green previously had said he concurred in a Baltimore Federation of Labor resolution criticizing the Duke's choice of Charles Bedaux, efficiency engineer, as his guide for the American tour.

The author of the resolution, Joseph P. McCurdy, expressed surprise at the postponement and uttered a forceful "no" when asked if he objected to the visit of the royal couple. Mr. McCurdy had called Mr. Bedaux an "arch enemy of labor."

Duke's Supporters See German Tour as Mistake

LONDON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Indications that the Duke of Windsor's most ardent defenders now think his German tour was a mistake were seen today in British reaction to his decision to postpone his trip to the United States.

There also was a feeling that American charges that he had become a tool of Fascist or Nazi propaganda have intensified British opinion against his returning home with the Duchess.

However, there was no criticism of his canceling his tour to the United States, in view of American criticism of his connections with Charles Bedaux and his German tour.

Lord Beaverbrook's Express, a paper which has been friendly to Edward, said editorially:

"We think the Duke made a mistake in visiting Germany before he went to the United States. . . . The Duke has prejudiced American public opinion against himself unwittingly, but, nonetheless, unwisely."

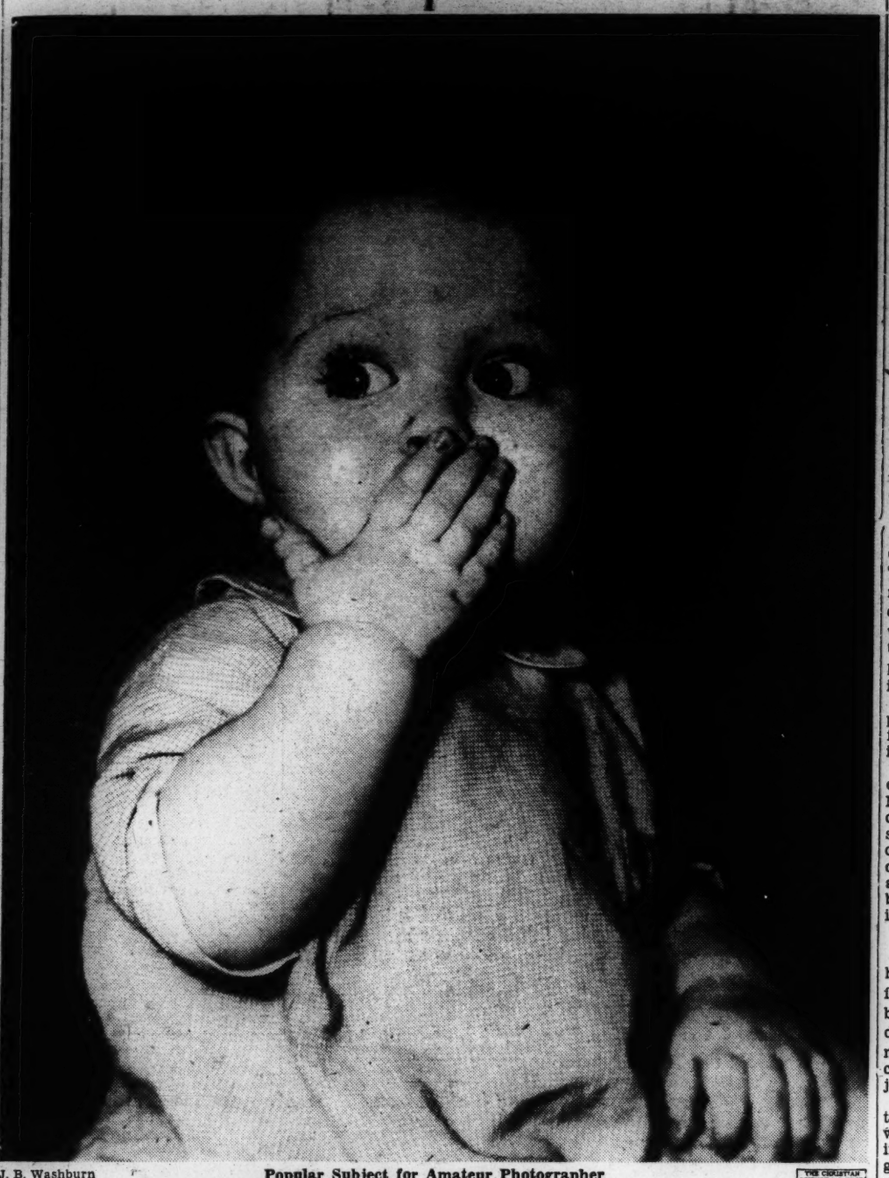
The Express, criticizing an American newspaper cartoon showing Windsor having "housing" visions of Buckingham Palace, declared that "the abdication settlement of December, 1936, is final and irrevocable."

G. E. Gives Insurance 'Bonus' to Employees

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 5 (AP)—Suspension of the December employee contribution to the Additional Group Life Insurance Law was announced today by W. W. Trench, secretary of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Trench said 60,000 employees would save between $90,000 and $100,000 during December as a result of the suspension. The workers would be given 12 months of insurance protection for only 11 months of contribution, Mr. Trench said.

Surprise!



J. B. Washburn

Popular Subject for Amateur Photographer

This Snapshot, Entered by J. B. Washburn of Des Moines, Iowa, in the Des Moines Register Tribune Snapshot Contest, Was Awarded a $250 Prize at the Salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards in Washington

Homey Snapshots Take Camera Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — The cream of the 1937 American amateur snapshot crop, on exhibition in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society, is attracting widespread interest and attention here.

The collection consists of 408 snapshots culled from more than 500,000 sent in during the year to the 102 newspapers which co-operated in the competition. The pictures reaching the Explorers Hall are the best four in preliminary competitions held by each newspaper. Total prizes amount to $10,000 awarded to 112 successful competitors.

Grand prize, as well as first prize in the class for babies and children, went to Edgar T. Clewell of Allentown, Penna., for a picture of a curley-haired child playing in a pool of water. Most prizes went for similar glimpses of American life in its more natural and simple expressions.

The contest is the third in what has now become an annual feature of increasing importance to the national world of amateur camera enthusiasts.

Judges of the contest were Howard Chandler Christy, noted illustrator, Ruch Alexander Nichols, prominent photographer of children, Franklin Fishes, chief of the illustrations division of the National Geographic Society, and Kenneth Wilson Williams, editor of the Amateur photographic publications of the Eastman Kodak Company.

James A. Galbraith, Minneapolis, Minn., who won a first class prize of $500 with a snapshot of a worker inside a produce packery, bending over a row of full crates, with a single bar of sunlight cutting through the dark interior from a high window, and striking full upon him.

Clyde E. Davidson, Topeka, Kan., won $500 with a farmland sunset picture—a dark sky, a few broken clouds about the low-hung sun, and a haycutter with blade erect in strong foreground silhouette.

Stanley V. Hilliard, Troy, Idaho, won a $500 award with a character portrait—a wrinkled man with stubby beard and drooping moustache, white strong teeth flashing in a broad smile, a straggling wisp of gray hair across the seamed forehead, battered hat and open collar—and suspenders.

Prizes of $250 each went to J. B. Washburn, Des Moines, Iowa, who offered a surprised baby with flashing dark eyes and a chubby hand pressed to its tiny mouth; to Z. F. Mabee, Boulder, Colo., for a character portrait of an elderly woman, head bound in a shawl, lips primly pursed; to David B. Duncan, Coral Gables, Fla., for a striking action picture of a fisherman casting a net, and to Hans Kardel, Charlotte, Mich., for a snap of a two-masted sailing yacht.

Soviet Courtship of Turkey Improves Trade

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (AP)—Soviet Russia's masses paused today in their labors toward increased industrial output to open the celebration of their nation's twentieth birthday.

The bolshevik revolution of 1917 is being commemorated with the customary fervor of oratory, a parade and a military review in Red Square.

With Soviet leaders declaring the war danger greater than ever, the growing might of Russia's army is being demonstrated in a parade of tanks, guns and picked troops from the 1,300,000 men under arms.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 6—Tomorrow not only is the twentieth birthday of the Soviet Union. It also is the seventeenth anniversary of the Soviet-Turkish treaty of friendship. This pact was renewed on Nov. 7, 1935, for another 10-year period, and one of its many fruits ripened only last month, when the third Soviet-Turkish trade agreement was signed in Ankara on Oct. 8.

For commercial and military reasons, Great Britain and Germany also have tried to keep in the good graces of Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, but no country has been so persistent in its wooing as the Soviet Union. In season and out, while China, Ethiopia, and Spain distract the attention of the rest of the world, this country continues its courtship of Turkey.

This is not restricted to dull diplomatic conferences, as a glance at Soviet newspapers of 1935 reveals. This was the period when the 15-year-old Soviet-Turkish treaty of friendship was due to expire, and Russia was seeking its extension. Looking almost at random through the Moscow papers of 1935 one finds that:

Friendly Gestures

April 5. "The final agreement for construction of a large textile mill in Turkey was signed in Ankara last night. The agreement calls for supply of equipment from the U. S. S. R. The first group of 60 Turkish students is leaving for Moscow for training for work in this mill."

April 8. "The new Turkish sound-film 'Aisel' met with a warm reception when shown at the Moscow House of the Cinema. The audience sent greetings to the Turkish film director, Mukhisin."

April 17. "The arrival in Turkey of a group from the Moscow Grand Opera company has been given wide publicity in the Turkish press. The program at Ankara includes a concert to be given at the Soviet Embassy, a matinee for Ankara students, and a performance at the annual entertainment given by the Turkish Society of Education."

April 23. "The group of Turkish Members of Parliament and journalists, who are coming to Moscow for the May Day celebrations, arrived yesterday."

May 29. "David Oistrakh, well-known young Soviet violinist, who has just returned to Moscow from a concert tour in Turkey, reports that great interest was shown there in the group of visiting Soviet artists. They gave 25 concerts, all but two of which were free."

June 8. "A guard of honor of high city officials, Red sailors, and delegations of Soviet workers, met the funeral train which arrived at Sevastopol bearing the body of the late Turkish Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Vasyf Chinar."

June 26. "Myunir Khairi, eminent Turkish authority on the arts, who was invited to the U. S. S. R. by the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations With Foreigners to attend the Leningrad Arts Festival, is now spending a few days in Moscow."

Aug. 8. "At the request of the Soviet organization for building textile mills in Turkey, five Russian women textile workers are leaving for Turkey to teach the women there the art of working on several looms."

Sept. 17. "By invitation of the Turkish Minister of Public Health, a delegation of Soviet doctors left Moscow for Ankara to attend the All-Turkish Congress of Doctors."

Sept. 20. "On the occasion of the visit to Turkey of Pyatokov, assistant peoples commissar of heavy industry, the entire Turkish press stresses the importance of Soviet-Turkish co-operation."

Keys to Eastern Europe

The result of all this cordiality was that on Nov. 7 the Soviet-Turkish treaty was renewed. But most important of all, perhaps, Soviet policy was rewarded in 1936 at the Straits Conference at Montreux. After the powers agreed that Turkey should be permitted to remilitarize the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, the Monitor correspondent at Montreux wrote:

"Turkey now is, in effect, master of the Straits. It can, by its fortifications, close or unlock the Straits as it pleases. Thus Turkey is in the enviable position of holding the keys of eastern Europe, and every country will endeavor to obtain its good graces. Whichever country is favored by Turkey may have an enormous advantage.

"From a realistic standpoint—which both the British and the Russians took at this conference—it is probable that the determining factor in the event of a conflict in the eastern Mediterranean would be the amount of influence which any of the parties could exercise over Turkey. Turkey commands the Straits, but who would command Turkey?"

It is evident, on this twentieth birthday of Soviet Russia, that she thinks she knows the answer to this question.

Hague Court Overrules Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Nov. 6—Responsibility of the Spanish Government for the killing of the secretary of the Belgian Legation, Baron Jacques de Borchgrave, last December in Madrid and the degree of blame for alleged lack of diligence in investigation and prosecution will be considered next spring by the World Court which today unanimously overruled preliminary Spanish objections.

The first Spanish objection was that the Belgian Government not only asked the court to fix responsibility but also to declare the Spanish Government guilty for not having investigated or prosecuted with due diligence. While vigorously rejecting the charge of lack of diligence, the Spanish Government held it had agreed to discuss only the question of responsibility, and that the question of whether the law authorities had been lacking in diligence had been excluded from the original agreement with the Belgian Government.

Belgian advocates, however, claimed that the Spanish Government in a note expressed willingness to submit the case in its entirety to the world court. A second Spanish objection requested the court to declare that the Belgian action could not lie in law because the Spanish judge has not yet finished with the case.

During recent hearings, Spanish counsel insisted that Baron Borchgrave had left the legation in a motorcar, entering the filling line without permission of the Spanish authorities. Baron Borchgrave, he charged, wanted to visit Belgians in the international brigade to assist them to desert. The Spanish Government has already expressed official regret and has paid financial compensation of 1,000,000 francs.

Individual Held Main Safeguard For Democracy

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 6 (CP)—Lord Tweedsmuir, whose newest historical book, "Augustus," was published recently, told McMaster University students that Augustus was "almost the only dictator in history who kept his head."

Honored by the university as both Governor-General of Canada and as John Buchan, the author, Lord Tweedsmuir made brief reference to his book in an address Nov. 4 dealing with the empire's future under democracy, "the best method of government which the human mind has yet devised."

Augustus, he said, gave the Roman empire a foundation that endured for nearly five centuries. In a modified form the empire lasted 14 centuries and many of its foundations continued today.

Fostered Individuality

"I have been impressed by the wisdom of his conceptions," said Lord Tweedsmuir. "He was no megalomaniac and he detested rhetoric. He created a huge bureaucracy, which was necessary for efficient administration, but he labored always to preserve local idioms and to foster individuality in the citizens.

"He never tried to coerce his empire into the bonds of mechanical formula, and he refused to enlarge its territories."

Recipient of an honorary degree of doctor of literature from McMaster, the Governor-General said democracy is threatened on many sides by other creeds which have common characteristic—"they think of the state as a machine, of men and women as a mass, and crush and blur that most precious thing, the individuality of the citizen."

Opposes Mass Thinking

If democracy is to be preserved, he said, "Its supporters must not fall into the same error. We have been too apt in the past, even we democrats, to think in terms of mass. We have been apt merely to count heads and to regard a majority as something sacred in itself."

While he considered democracy the best method of government, it was also the most difficult, demanding a high level of education, intelligence and individual freedom, discipline and public spirit.

"A dictatorship, an oligarchy, are far easier systems to work," he remarked.

Since the empire-building days of Rhodes and Chamberlain and Kipling, Britain has learned not to "exult in the vulgarity of mere magnitude."

End to Boastfulness

Boastfulness was banished by the great war, said Lord Tweedsmuir, and the rise of dominion nationalism gave quality to what had formerly been little more than geographical expressions.

Britain's task now is to assist her peoples towards civilization and self-rule. Canada's is to develop her assets, push northward the frontier of knowledge and development.

"Quantity has to be transformed into quality, and mass and space brought under the dominion of the human spirit," he said.

Franco's War Expenses Paid From Three Principal Sources

SALAMANCA, Spain (AP)—Everyone seems to want to know the answer to this question on Spain's civil war:

"How is General Franco and his Nationalist Government paying the costs of a conflict that already has lasted some 14 months?"

The nationalist movement in Spain, starting with an army of perhaps 20,000 men, grown now to over 500,000, has cost hundreds of millions of dollars. And the credit of the nationalists has stood the increasing strain, although all the gold resources of Spain—and theoretically all the money as well—have been on the other side.

Sources of Wealth

The main means of accomplishing this, in the order of importance, are:

1. Availability of tremendous quantities of war supplies and material from the nationalist allies, Italy and Germany.

2. The amazing natural resources of Spain, most of which fell into the hands of the nationalists early in the war.

3. Huge fortunes of royalist supporters of the nationalist cause, and the fortunes of big industrialists, mostly held in foreign banks in the form of securities, available to General Franco as collateral for loans abroad.

The first point needs little explanation. The second is not generally understood because the natural wealth of Spain has only been partly exploited. The third is the most interesting of the three, and perhaps brand new in the history of wars.

Wealthy Families Aid

Long interested in the nationalist movement were the large landowners, wealthy old families spending much of their time abroad, and industrialists such as Juan March. No sooner had the fighting started than each of these deposited with General Franco lists of all securities held in foreign banks, with permission to make use of them at will.

That gave General Franco large borrowing power. In many cases the securities still are held in reserve, for a day when the need may be greater. Where securities have been posted as collateral, an attempt will be made to redeem them when the war is over and return them to their owners. If the owners need cash now, they can have Spanish pesetas, printed here and rigidly managed to prevent inflation.

Franco pesetas are backed only by the nationalists' confidence that General Franco will win the war. They cannot be exported or imported. They are printed sparingly. They have the same values as pesetas before the war. To all intents and purposes they are just as good. No one questions their value in Nationalist Spain. Inside the country, the currency is as sound as the American dollar.

Abundant Resources

The only natural supplies Spain lacks are crude oil and cotton. She raises an abundance of all foodstuffs, and part of the wheat harvest of two years ago is still in some granaries. The northern mountains, particularly around Bilbao and in the Asturias, contain some of the richest iron, coal, lead, copper and tin mines in the world. All these resources are available for barter with Germany and Italy, and other countries which may be interested.

The huge bill for war supplies probably will have to be taken up at a later date, but Insurent Spain's credit is excellent with Germany and Italy for planes, tanks, guns, ammunition. The Spanish people live simply and their wants are few. There is always a huge excess of everything but gasoline, and that is easy to get in exchange for minerals, meat, wheat and wool. In fact, most of General Franco's war bills already have been paid out of the natural resources of the country.

10 Per Cent Sales Tax

One method of keeping the money flowing back to the Government is a 10 per cent sales tax on everything, applied toward the cost of running the army and supporting the Franco Government. One day a week everyone eats just one dish at each meal and gives to the Government the difference, in money, between this and the other six days when every meal has at least five courses.

Property, both public and private, remains in the hands of its old owners after Insurgent occupation, with the exception only of buildings requisitioned for military purposes. Almost every automobile that will roll has, however, been requisitioned for military purposes. But everyone has a receipt for his car, and if it can't be returned after the thing is over, he has a chance to post a claim, for its value.

Doherty Sees President

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn, Mass., new National Commander of the American Legion, was introduced to President Roosevelt yesterday during a brief courtesy call at the White House. He was accompanied by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War.

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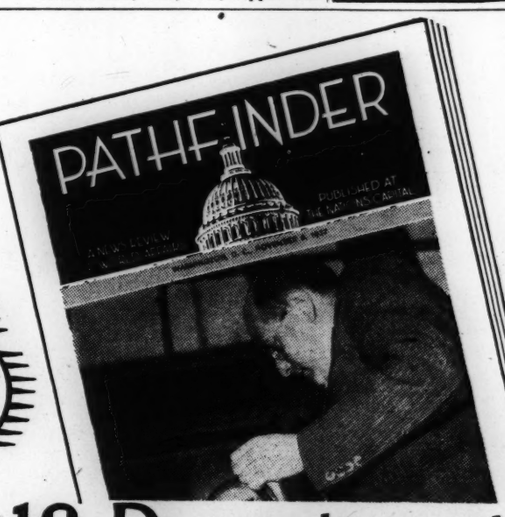

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Can Italy Pay the Price? Duce's Imperial Plans Add To Living Cost and Taxes

The appearance of Italy, contrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This is the final article.

By Edward B. Hitchcock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As Italy begins her celebrations of the bimillenary of the Emperor Augustus, the sixteenth year of the Fascist Era also has its beginning.

There may be special significance in this fact when it is remembered that it was Augustus who made Rome the center of the ancient world—even as the Duce of New Italy has vowed his intention to make Rome the center of the modern world.

The Duce has given orders that the Ara Pacis Augustae—the Augustan Alter of Peace—is to be restored and reconstructed alongside the tomb of Augustus. Bits of this Altar of Peace have in the past been taken to far places. The The Louvre has a fine piece among its hallowed treasures. There are others in private galleries in Vienna. But what remains under the ground of Rome embedded beneath a medieval palace, is now to be brought out to the light of day. Is it to be set up as a reminder both of the spendid past of the Roman Empire and of the Duce's determination to regain that status once again?

The Emperor Augustus had certain qualities and achieved specific ends that endear him to the Fascists of New Italy. He was a great leader and a great organizer; he was a builder of roads and of public works; he was a patron of the arts and a restorer of religions; he taughtt the people to play games and to enjoy the theater; he urged large families. Finally when Augustus came back from the conquest of Spain, the Altar of Peace was dedicated as the expression of the completion of Rome's dominion over the civilized world.

The Berlin-Rome Axis

Recently the chancelleries of Europe have watched with some trepidation the meeting of two dictators when Premier Mussolini of Fascist Italy and Chancellor Hitler of the National Socialist Reich gave public expression of their close sympathy and fraternity. They reiterated variously their determination to stop the spread of bolshevism in Europe. They wanted the world to understand that they were standing shoulder to shoulder—for peace at whatever price.

Public opinion is divided sharply on the value of these displays at Munich and Berlin. There are many who believe that they crystallize a combination that means a mightly menace to world peace. Others insist that the Duce and the Führer never can combine effectively and that the present apparent alliance is of the head and not of the heart.

Certainly there are two ideologies that are likely to continue for a while at least to shake fists and brandish swords at each other in the world arena. They are Fascism, as represented both at Rome and Berlin, and Communism, as established at Moscow.

What, then, is the main distinction metween these two warring groups? One outstanding difference is that while Fascism exercises close control of industry, Communism actually vests the ownership of all industry in the state.

Two Opposing Ideologies

In its original concept Fascism put nationalism first, while Communism was internationalist. But lately the Moscow Government has been wanting to appear more nationalist and to be shelving a general push for the spread of its doctrines internationally, while both Fascist Governments have been propagandizing for their own theories outside their own borders.

Communism has in the past very strongly combated religion and exalted atheism, while Fascism (at least in Italy) has maintained respect for religion.

One of the great achievements of the Fascist régime in Italy has been the peace between Quirinal and Vatican. The Lateran Treaty ended a long and acrimonious series of differences between the two. It has been suggested that its effectiveness may depend on the continuance of its architects, Benito Mussolini and Achille Ratti. Perhaps future historians can better tell who was the victor in the difficult negotiations.

It must be recorded, however, that the Duce never swerved in his insistance that the Quirinal takes precedence in all essential temporal matters over the Vatican. And it seems likely that the Pope saw in Fascism a guarantee against Communism and accepted its dictation as the best way out of a seeming impasse.

Comment on Collectivism

In his very able book titled "Collectivism: A False Utopia" William Henry Chamberlin, long The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in Russia makes this statement:

"Collectivist dictatorship in any form means a kind of neo-medievalism in its contempt for the individual personality. It means an end of that respect for reason and for individual conscience that is a feature of a modern civilization with roots in the Renaissance, the Reformation and the French Revolution. . . . So both the sincere Christian who feels that in certain circumstances he must obey God rather than man and the skeptical humanist who acknowledges no authority higher than that of his own reason must always be spiritual outlaws under the yoke of the Collectivist dictatorship."

While admittedly there is a problem in Italy as in the other collectivist states as to how to hold onto the power, this should not suggest the notion that the Fascist régime will be upset tomorrow or next day not even when the Duce no longer holds the reins. The idea that Italy is a volcano just ready to erupt is certainly not evidenced in any way within that country. There the dictator holds all the weapons of power within his grasp and will not even permit criticism of his actions; there great material progress has been made in a comparatively brief period of time; there the people themselves generally and loudly profess their own satisfaction, contentment and happiness.

Appear to Like Discipline

Under the surface of things there may be much to criticize and to deplore, conditions that call for correction before the final analysis can be given as to this New Italy.

Much of the criticism cannot be written with absolute authority because the debatable features of the régime are hidden from view, forbidden expression, sternly suppressed. But there are cerain improved conditions that must be listed by any detached commentator. Order, cleanliness and efficiency have certainly grown in Italy as never before. The people have more confidence in themselves, they have shed the complex that relegated them to a subordinate place in the world. They are disciplined as never before and they profess to like it. As to organized opposition there seems to be none.

Yes, Italy has made progress. The Italians are certainly supporting their Duce with a unanimity that seems almost unbelievable to those who live in democracies. But the costs have clearly been heavy.

Many of the bills are yet to be paid. How can they be met and what will be the reaction of the unborn generations that must pay those costs? Who will succeed the Duce? Or will any one? Will the Ethiopian adventure prove an asset or a liability? And what of the highly expensive and dubious embroilment in Spain? These are a few of the sharp questions that are beginning to be asked by thoughtful Italians and by friends of Italy the world over.

Cost of Living Rising

One marvel to the visitor as to many foreigners who reside in Italy is how the average middle class citizen can make such a brave showing on so very little. People of this class dress well and appear to be well fed; they ride the streetcars instead of walking; they go to the cinema once in a while with their families.

Yet it is generally admitted that the middle class is suffering most under the Fascist régime. The rich are also hard hit and they are paying heavy taxes. The laboring and peasant class have little complaint to make as so much is being done for them by the Government, which bases its hopes of continuing success on keeping these people satisfied.

Costs of living have certainly been steadily rising in Italy since 1934. The three main causes are: economic sanctions applied by the League powers during the Ethiopian war; grandual application of the Government's self-sufficiency program; and the devalution of the lira just a year ago.

Control of Food Prices

Figures in hand show that there has been an average increase of close to 60 per cent on items of primary necessity, from 1934 until May of this year. The general cost of living index has officially increased some 18 per cent during the past year. The actual increase is probably nearer 30 per cent.

It must be noted, however, that there has been no comparative increase in rents, water, gas, electricity and transportation.

There is strictest control of the price of foodstuffs. Without such control the prices would have mounted even faster.

Wages and salaries have gone up about 20 per cent during the past year. That the increase has not been more has caused some grumbling of a rather quiet sort. (No one dares grumble very loudly in Italy today.)

But—again the marvel of Fascism—there are thousands of small workers with salaries not exceeding 800 lire per month (about $40) who manage to support a family of four—the average Italian family—and to have a fairly good time doing it. How they manage to look so well-fed and to seem so contented on such a living wage is just not comprehensible to the average foreigner.

Long Years of Oppression

But then, it is to be remembered that Italy had suffered much and long from bad government by foreign aggressors, that poverty had been the rule throughout the land, that taxes have always been high, that an inadequate system of education had resulted in wide illiteracy and stark ignorance, that church domination effected a narrowing of horizons, that there had been no real freedom of press or of speech such as exists in the democracies and no participation in government such as is found under other parliamentary régimes.

So that Fascism's success is best understood by those who are living under its rule, and best of all by those who are citizens of the Italian state.

One of Italy's most important statesmen recently remarked to this commentator:

"Of course all this is easier for us to understand than it will be for you foreigners. It's hard for you to think as we do, anyway. You have to be Italian—'Roman-Italian'—to appreciate what has happened here. But this I want to make clear: We are not attempting to tell you in the United States how to run your country, and we ask that we be left to judge what is best for ourselves. And we know, because we are intelligent people, that what succeeds in Italy will not necessarily succeed elsewhere. Fascism is Italian!"

Democracy Needs Preparation

And then a highly honored and respected statesmen of Central Europe made this observation to me:

"Those of us who believe in democracy see in it the ultimate salvation of the world. But even so, we must admit that certain peoples are readier for democracy than others. It would seem that the peoples of Italy and Germany were simply not ready for democracy. They had not had their revolution in thinking that must precede the exercise of the right of the people to govern themselves. They may have a long uphill pull before they can attain to that quality of thinking which is requisite for the growth and development of democracy."

I like to think of that statement of the case when I am a bit confused or concerned over what has been happening politically in other parts of the world. I like also to think of another talk that I had with a brilliant Italian of my own generation who thinks rather more clearly than some about what has happened in his own country—and what might happen.

He was ready to admit that the curtailment of freedom was the greatest loss to his people, although he insisted that it would not have been lost to them had they been readier to exercise it. He was able to tick off the credits and debits under Fascism with objectivity and impassionately. But he always wound up with the claim that the Duce is best for the Italy of 1937 and he insists that the gains under Fascism during the past 15 years more than offset the losses.

Every One Was Right

At the end of his very careful and convincing analysis, however, he said that he had to admit that there is something to be said on both sides and that while he prefers to believe that the Duce was right for his era, something else may prove righter in the near future. And he told this story, which may be the note on which to end this series of commentative articles the highest purpose of which is to be informative:

A case was brought before a judge by two contestants. They suggested that he hear their stories and come to a decision at his home rather than in public court.

The first one told his side and when he was through the judge nodded and said: "You are right."

"But," said the other man, "you must hear my story." And when he was through the judge said, "You are also right."

But his little child playing on the floor near by looked up and said, "But, father, if both are right then nobody is wrong." And the Judge smiled and shrugged his shoulders and said: "Well, you are right, too."

Mussolini Aides in the New Italy

Count Galeazzo Ciano
Foreign Minister

Count Dino Grandi
(Above) Ambassador at London
Achille Starace
(Below) Secretary of Fascist Party

Luce, Rome; Fotocelere di A. Campassi, Torino
Marshal Badoglio
(Inset) Bimillenary Stamp

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Germans Question Benefit to Italy In Anti-Red Pact

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 6—Italy's entry into the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact, regarding which Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador at London, made a special trip to Rome, was not unexpected in view of Premier Mussolini's anti-communist outpourings during the past few months.

At the same time it must be confessed that many quarters here ask what Italy expects to gain from such participation. The only situation in which either Italy or Germany might benefit from this pact is based upon the assumption that Russia has been considerably weakened militarily by the executions of the past few months and that therefore circumstances might develop later in which certain territorial ambitions of these powers might be satisfied.

Film Accord Announced

To observers in the German capital it appears that the Duce's recent outspoken advocacy of Germany's right to colonies and today's development, both of which can hardly be described as olive branches to democracies, especially England, are a further indication that Signor Mussolini realizes the strength of the Berlin end of the axis—and also how far he has drifted from understanding with England and France.

Another agreement between Japan and Germany—for the exchange of cultural films—was announced here Thursday. This, however, hardly carries any great significance, especially as an agreement for general film co-operation between these two states which was given such a great play in the press here some months ago has hitherto not achieved much success.

Two Views About Franco

Meanwhile England's new move toward better understanding with Gen. Francisco Franco, evidenced in the British plan to exchange commercial agents with the Spanish Insurgents, is received with mixed feelings here. On the one hand it is accepted as a significant manifestation of a change in British policy in the right direction, that is away from Soviet Russia and bolshevism.

On the other hand it is clear that fears are entertained that England is beginning what one paper calls the customary policy of coming in at the last moment to share the spoils. In any case, this comment adds, England certainly wants to prevent the future Spain from drawing nearer to Germany and Italy. But General Franco certainly cannot forget those who helped him in his first difficult hours, the newspaper concludes.

Brussels Note to Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

tive in essence, though it may possibly take the form of carrying on the controversy by correspondence with the conference merely for the purpose of gaining time.

Regardless of Japanese response, however, the fact that the conference has been able to agree on the text of the note is considered a good omen. The American delegation today appears especially pleased with the message dispatched to Japan, which is described as "putting the conference definitely on record as opposed to the use of force in international affairs and strongly in favor of reign of law and order."

This the note, the text of which is not yet made public, is understood to do mainly through its insistence on the fact that any efforts at conciliation and any settlement must be strictly in accord with principles and provisions of the Nine-Power Treaty. Delegates said the note constituted a peace appeal which Japan will find it hard to reject if peace with China is really her intention.

The communication left it to Japan to decide whether she would collaborate with the conference in a search for peace or with "a small number of powers." It was explained that this would permit conciliation moves by anybody. A committee of the conference or a few powers, like the United States or Great Britain, might act independently. It would even permit mediation by Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany, of which there have been reports from Berlin.

Japan was said to be informed in the note that while the conference is disposed to discuss the points raised by Japan when she declined the Belgian invitation to poin it, all powers signatory to or adhering to the Nine-Power Treaty—under which the conference was called—have a voice in the Far Eastern situation.

The note is understood to conclude by expressing the earnest hope that Japan will find it possible to collaborate with the conference's work in some form.

Despite the exceedingly small prospects of the conference's offer of conciliation being accepted by Japan, Norman H. Davis and other American delegates remain optimistically determined to "keep at it" in the hope of succeeding in mobilizing the moral forces of the world to resist such illegal acts as the Japanese invasion of China.

Larger Hams in '38

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Hams will be larger in 1938, Government economists said yesterday. The reason: corn is plentiful, so farmers are expected to feed next year's hogs longer before sending them to market.

Unity of Chinese Is Hastened By Refugees' Plight

(Continued from Page 1)

Yangtse region, hundreds of thousands of people, high and low, rich and poor, have returned to live with their families in the interior, carrying with them the news that Japan is making open war upon China. Seldom in China's history can there have been anything like the dislocation of population which the present hostilities have caused. Relief workers estimate that 1,000,000 Chinese have been dislodged from their homes in the Shanghai war area alone and that about 250,000 of these have gone back to the rural villages whence they originally came. This leaves the staggering total of 750,000 to be cared for somehow or other during the winter.

Farmers' Crops Held Up

Perhaps 200,000 of these 750,000 are concentrated in camps or are huddling together in alleyways and deserted houses. The remaining 550,000 are dependent on diminishing savings or else are living upon the charity of friends and relatives whose own resources are slender. Outside of Shanghai are approximately 350,000 farmers whom the war has prevented from garnering their summer crops and who will be unable to plant anything this fall.

According to conservative estimates there will be half a million destitute refugees in Shanghai by Christmas and the cost of feeding them will amount to about $700,000 a month. With available relief funds in Shanghai well-nigh exhausted, these people must starve unless help comes from abroad.

Winter's approach intensifies the refugee problem. Most of the refugees fled from their homes in midsummer clad only in flimsy cotton garments. They now need warm clothes and bedding, while adequate shelter must be found for those now housed temporarily in matsheds.

Figures for the whole of China are not available but the number of people uprooted from their homes obviously must run into millions. More than half a million were evacuated from Nanking alone. The future effect of these vast movements is difficult to foretell but it is bound to be very considerable.

In the first place, ordinary Chinese men and women have become aware as never before of a national emergency and its cause. Those who have had to move and those among whom they come are developing certain attitudes toward Japan which it takes little imagination to understand. Secondly, national unity is being extended and deepened by the common bond of suffering.

Modernization Hastened

In the third place, intellectual leaders are now going far inland as universities are transferred from the coastal towns to safer localities and that may mean much both to them and to those among whom they take up their abode, perhaps for an extended period. The process of modernization is bound to be hastened, especially in central and western China.

Meanwhile, however, many refugees and those they leave behind are going to be homeless or unemployed and, it is to be feared, will provide first class material for banditry unless some comprehensive scheme of work relief or land settlement is worked out. Some attempt is being made to move Chinese industrial plants inland but this cannot be done fast enough to prevent tremendous destruction at the hands of the Japanese.

The economic situation will be further aggravated if markets are disorganized and farmers plant less at a time when actually they should be planting more in view of the fact that imported foodstuffs cannot be brought in.

Remarkable has been evidence of mutual helpfulness. While it is true that wealthy Chinese citizens have not always responded with alacrity to appeals for monetary assistance, Chinese public organizations of all kinds have given unstintingly of money and service. In many cases Chinese doctors and nurses have been giving their services free. Teachers are carrying on their schools for half their salary or no salary at all.

Boy Scouts in their teens have been helping in hospital and refugee work, actually assisting in the evacuation of wounded from near the front line. After more than two months of it these youngsters are carrying on with an enthusiasm which shows no sign of flagging.

Chinese girls have not been behindhand. Recently I visited an emergency Red Cross hospital established in a Chinese dance hall to care for some 200 wounded soldiers and civilians, including one wounded 4-year-old youngster with his injured father. Among the volunteer nurses attending to the patients were about a dozen young Chinese girls, formerly attached to the establishment as "taxi dancers," who were putting in 12 hours a day, receiving only their food in return.

Factory Girls Aiding

Deprived of their employment by the closing down of the cotton mills, industrial girls also have been indefatigable in helping with work among the refugees. Some of these young women have even volunteered for ambulance work at the front.

There is no doubt that at present the Chinese people generally are backing their government to the limit. This fact, so patent to the neutral observer, seems to be hidden from the Japanese leaders, who persist in imagining that the Chinese Government can be considered as something apart from the Chinese people. Ten years ago that might have been true, but it is no longer the case.

Since the establishment of the Nanking Government in 1928 a cohesive process has been laboriously under way and, while personal ambition and private feud have not been entirely eliminated, a point has been reached where the Nanking Government symbolizes to the Chinese people—or at least to the articulate section of them—their hopes for the future. They do not think it is a perfect government by any means and most of them are ready enough to criticize sharply its manifest shortcomings. But it is their government and they are going to stand behind it at this time of crisis.

If any further stimulus to unity had been required it would have been provided by the apparently indiscriminate use of Japanese airplanes against totally defenseless civilians in widespread parts of the country and by the wanton destruction of Chinese educational and cultural institutions. It is to be feared that, short of outside intervention, there can be no end to the matter until the Japanese come to realize that they are making war not, as they profess, upon a coterie of militarists at Nanking, but upon a whole people whose unexampled forbearance has been taxed to the limit and who are determined to see things through, no matter what the cost.

Reich and Poland Recognize Rights of Their Minorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 6—A friendly agreement regarding the treatment of their respective minorities has been reached between the German and Polish Governments, according to an official announcement here today.

The new agreement contains five basic points:

1. The right of an individual "to belong" to a minority is recognized. This is of basic importance because, where minorities are not accorded legal protection, they have in practice little standing as citizens and often their position before the law is prejudiced.

2. The use of the spoken and written language in personal and economic relations as well as in the press and public meetings is permitted.

Own Tongue in Schools

3. The right to organize in cultural and economic institutions and to maintain schools in which instruction in the mother tongue is given, has been guaranteed by both governments for the respective minority within their frontiers.

4. In religious matters the minority is in no way to be hindered, and members of the minority are to suffer no disabilities from the cultivation of their own language and national customs.

5. Members of the minority also shall not be prejudiced in the selection of a profession or occupation, nor shall they be restricted economically in any way, especially in the possession or acquisition of land or property.

Loyalty to the State

Also it is assumed that members of the minority will show full loyalty toward the state of which they are citizens, and hope is expressed that this new agreement will contribute to increasing stability in the neighborly relations between Germany and Poland.

While every effort to achieve a better understanding between these two states must be welcomed as conducive to general peace it cannot be ignored that here most press comments on the new agreement stress the word "hope." It is to be welcomed, writes the Berliner Tageblatt for example, that Poland recognizes that the treatment of minorities is an important factor in interstate relations and it is to be hoped that a foundation of a minorities law has been laid.

Germany claims that there is a very small Polish minority in Germany and that it isn't near the frontier but mainly consists of Polish miners in the Ruhr. The German minority in Poland, on the other hand, forms a solid mass mainly along the Polish-Reich frontier, it is declared. This makes it difficult for the Reich to hold a threat of retaliation over Poland in order to secure fair treatment for the German minority in that country.

The Third Reich's desire, for foreign political reasons, that the German-Polish pact of friendship of Jan. 26, 1934, should work smoothly is one of the reasons which have kept this country from complaining of the treatment of the German minority in Poland, though it is declared that protests have been constantly pouring into official quarters here.

Negotiations were opened for an understanding on this matter months ago in the hope that an agreement could be reached before the Geneva Convention on Upper Silesia lapsed last July. But only now has anything been realized, and a careful analysis of the present agreement shows that the German minority in Poland has only obtained such general rights as the minorities in most other states of Europe were granted long ago.

Received by Reichsführer

Even when this new agreement is properly working, and protests from Polish Upper Silesia during the past few weeks suggest that a fundamental change in Polish attitude will have to be made, the treatment of Polish Germans won't be equal to that of the rights enjoyed by Sudetic Germans in Czechoslovakia — a minority the "abuse" of which has been the subject of much propaganda by Germany in recent days.

Reichsführer Hitler yesterday received representatives of the Polish minority in Germany. This, it is declared, is the first time he has officially received a minority in this country.

The Führer also gave an audience to Joseph Lipski, Polish Ambassador, in the course of which it was agreed that German-Polish relations should not be affected by recent statements of National Socialist leaders in Danzig, indicating their hope that the Free City would soon be completely Germanized. The exclusion of the Danzig situation from the general aspects of German-Polish relations was covered in an official Foreign Office statement.

Communism

(Continued from Page 1)

and Herr von Ribbentrop with the Grand Cross of Saints Maurice and Lazarus.

Short speeches after the signing emphasized that the pact was directed against no other country.

"The three-power pact solidifies our forces against bolshevism," declared Count Ciano. "It is directed against none and is open to all. It signifies that Fascism intends to defend itself against every enemy."

Japan Hails Pact

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office, denouncing "machinations of the Communist International," said today that Italy's adherence to the Japanese-German anti-Communist pact was "really encouraging."

"Before our own eyes we have concrete evidence in Spain's year and a half of internecine war of the surreptitious activities of the Communist Party and the anti-Japanese People's Front, both due to the machinations of the Communist International," the Foreign Office said.

Foreign Minister Koki Hirota, celebrating the signature of the new pact at Rome, entertained the Italian and German Ambassadors at a banquet.

Negotiations With Japan Barred by China Until All Other Steps Fail

NANKING, Nov. 6 (AP)—China announced today that she would consider no exclusive negotiations with Japan until every possibility of international intervention was exhausted and every collective peace effort had failed.

The statement in which China refused to enter direct negotiations for settlement of any issues between the two nations, was interpreted as the Central Government's reply to persistent reports that Reichsführer Hitler of Germany might initiate negotiations for an armistice.

Government officials, nevertheless, conceded that they might agree to an unconditional truce provided: 1. It was guaranteed by a powerful third power or group of powers. 2. The Republic's sovereignty and territorial integrity were held inviolate.

Wanted: White Flowers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Puerto Rico has many brilliantly colored flowers, but Gov. Blanton Winship wants some white ones as a "compensating note." He asked the Garden Club of America in a letter yesterday if it would collect some.

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ATLANTA

G. O. P. Program Committee Is New Hope of the Party

(Continued from Page 1)

and chairman of the Congressional campaign committee.

The long and short of what happened was that the National Committee, led diplomatically by Chairman Hamilton, refused to buck the Congressional group, under Representative Martin's militant leadership, and thus produce a factional fight which would have made the party's national position deplorable.

Doubtless the outcome would be taken as a victory for Governor Landon and a defeat for Mr. Hoover. Certainly the plan for which the former President has campaigned valiantly for months is now farther from fruition than ever. The decision proves once more that the Republicans in Congress are unwilling to follow leadership from Palo Alto. The National Committee a week ago was confidently expected to adopt Mr. Hoover's plan.

May Yet Work Out

Actually, the mid-term convention may yet work out, but the chances look problematical. It will take months for the program committee to organize and more months to complete its work. If a report is ready before late spring of 1938 it will be surprising. Then, upon the summons of the National Committee, the question of a mid-term convention can be revived.

At yesterday's meeting Col. R. B. Creager, committeeman from Texas who is a close friend of Mr. Hoover, made a long speech urging the meeting, but Representative Martin, in a terse and sarcastic reply, buried the idea under the program committee compromise.

Chairman Hamilton himself, forsaking the gavel, explained the program committee plan to the group in a speech couched in terms of sweet reasonableness. He explained that he had favored the convention idea, but recognized the opposition's strength and hence unwisdom of pressing the plan now.

Firm in Saddle

By the compromise, engineered in scores of conferences, Chairman Hamilton's diplomacy receives a blue ribbon. Whereas a few months ago, his personal position appeared in danger, now he seems firmly in the saddle, even more after this latest meeting, although it remains to be seen what ultimate conclusions will be. Certainly he is in favor with the Congressional group.

The younger wing of the party, and on the whole the more liberal wing, dictated the settlement against the more conservative members who followed Mr. Hoover. But the conservatives are still numerically powerful in the committee. It is impossible to say that young blood is now dominant. A compromise prevails, and probably wil for some time to come.

From now on, however, chief interest centers in the program committee.

Incidently, this nomenclature instead of the words "policy committee" was dictated by the Congressional group. If an alert, vital party council results, as seems hopefully indicated, then this meeting of the national committee will go down in history.

The resolution adopted by the national committee read as follows:

"Pursuant to the action taken by the executive committee of the Republican National Committee at its meetings on March, 30, 1937, and Sept. 23, 1937, referring to the body of the whole committee the question as to whether or not a national general conference of Republicans shall be called to consider the crisis confronting our country.

"Be it resolved by the Republican National Committee that there is hereby created a committee on program for the consideration of pertinent policies and issues of government, and said committee on program shall be composed of not less than 100 members.

"The membership of said committee on program shall be chosen, after consulting with Republican members of the Congress and other leading Republicans, by the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee, which shall also designate the chairman of said committee on program.

"In the preparation of its report the committee on program shall ascertain as fully as possible the various views held by the rank and file of the Republican party, its national and local leaders, including auxiliaries of men, women and youth, upon such questions as may properly come before it for consideration. In order that adequate representation may be given to all elements of substantial importance, said committee on program is hereby granted the power and authority to augment its membership from time to time as it may deem wise and necessary.

"The committee on program shall complete its work at the earliest possible opportunity, and shall report its recommendations, suggestions and conclusions to the chairman of the Republican National Committee. He shall thereupon call a meeting of the Republican National Committee to determine the most effective and practical manner, whether by a national general forum, conference or otherwise, of presenting such report for the consideration of the nation."

Hoover Says New Group Has Big Opportunities To Do National Service

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Former President Hoover said last night that the new program committee authorized by the Republican National Committee in Chicago could perform a great national service "if it is appointed from unafraid men and women who will stand up and be counted."

The program committee, he said, will have "a great opportunity to . . . lay the foundations of fusion of all forces who not only oppose many new deal methods but who want a way out of this crisis."

Mr. Hoover's statement said:

"It is something that the urge of the rank and file has pushed the Republican machine the larger half of a strong movement forward from a policy of negation.

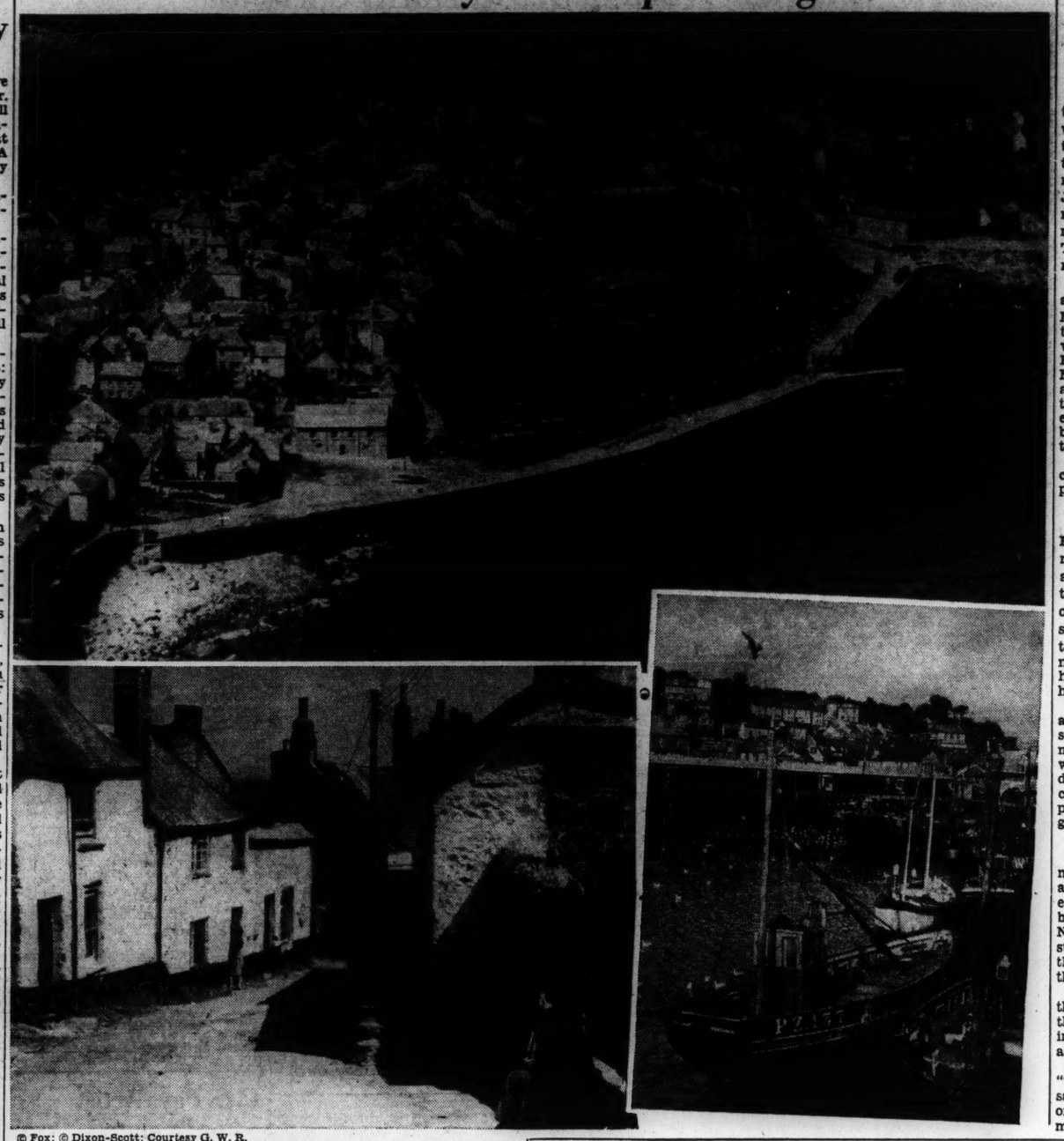
"The program committee of 100 is to be appointed as proposed by myself and associates to formulate a declaration of convictions and an affirmative program for the party. General conference or no general conference, the declaration is the thing. The rank and file will probably take care of the conference in time.

"The program committee can perform a great national service if it is appointed from unafraid men and women who will stand up and be counted. It should include not only political leaders but leaders from the educational, the professional, labor, agricultural, and business world. It must include youth.

"If it does a real job it will require four or five months, and in the meantime it should be assisted by the thorough debate of policies and program. In the process, the club auxiliaries and state organizations should formulate their recommendations in order that the rank and file should register their views.

"The program committee will have a great opportunity to give life and vigor; to unify the Republican Party; to realign it to the needs of the people; to lay the foundations of fusion of all forces who not only oppose many New Deal methods but who want a way out of this crisis."

Slums or Merely Picturesque Cottages?



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Where Cornish Fishermen Are Struggling to Save Their Homes

Upper—Aerial View of Newlyn, Cornwall
Lower—Fishermen's Cottages at Mousehole, Near Newlyn
Right—View of Newlyn Harbor, Whence Sail the Stout Fisherfolk Who Oppose Official Efforts to Wreck Their Cottages in a Slum-Clearance Program

Sturdy Cornish Fishers Plead For Slum Drive to Spare Homes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When the Rosebud, a decked, 50-foot line-fishing vessel, sailed up the River Thames recently it brought as its crew 10 sturdy Cornish fishermen, champions of the beauties of rural England.

For this little band of blue-jerseyed seamen, some of whom had come to London for the first time in their lives, had sailed round the coast from Land's End to plead for the preservation of their beautiful granite cottage homes at Newlyn. Some of these have walls up to two feet thick, are hundreds of years old, and have been owned by generations of house-proud fishing families.

A slum clearance scheme proposed by the Penzance Council and tentative plans for the construction of roads and car parks involve the destruction of virtually the whole of the fishing quarter of this ancient village — a village made famous throughout the world by the paintings of the "Newlyn group" and other colonies of artists.

No Back Yards

It has been proposed that the fisher folk move to new council houses in the district. Apart from their dislike at leaving their cottage homes, the fishermen complain that the new dwellings have no back yards for storing nets and other gear, and that they are a mile distant from the harbor up a very steep hill. Many people in the already hard-hit fishing industry, they say, would be directly and adversely affected.

Stanley Adshead, emeritus professor of Town Planning at London University, who had been to Newlyn to consider alternative schemes for saving the fishing quarter, declares that it is a wonderful example of an English fishing village and should at all costs be preserved as such. The houses are not slums, he says, and, in the main, reconditioning is all that is required. Professor Adshead believed it would be possible to clear insanitary areas, as the Penzance Council wishes to do, but at the same time maintain the character of the village.

Much interest has been aroused in the press here by the threatened destruction of the cottages at Newlyn, for it is felt that this matter is one which affects many villages in England.

Many Places Threatened

There are thousands of beautiful cottages in the villages and county towns of this country which are threatened with destruction as a result of the intensified campaign for "slum clearance" pressed forward by local authorities under the Housing Act of 1936. In many other parts of the country similar action is contemplated or being taken.

In Finchingfield, Essex, more than 100 cottages have been threatened. At Wellington, Somerset, 150 cottages have been scheduled for clearance. At Swanage, Dorset, the fate of some beautiful old cottages in the center of the town, which architects maintain could be made habitable, hangs in the balance.

In this connection the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, in conjunction with the Royal Institute of British Architects, is completing a survey of English villages. This survey, organized on a voluntary basis, is expected to provide a record of the English cottages of architectural, historic and artistic interest which are considered worthy of preservation.

While it is generally admitted that some of the cottages are unfit to be occupied by men and women with large families, it is felt many could be restored. Where they lie near to London or other big cities, it is suggested that they could be converted into ideal country resorts for town-dwellers.

A petition has been presented to the Minister of Health by 1093 inhabitants of Newlyn and Mousehole in an effort to preserve their cottage homes.

Corn Loans Held To Aid Consumer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—City dwellers who have been complaining about meat prices, Agriculture Department economists said yesterday, should cheer the Government's decision to make corn loans.

Here is their explanation:

Farmers in the corn belt were forced to sell cattle, hogs and other livestock in the last few years because droughts reduced the corn crop, used chiefly as feed. Consequently the number of hogs and cattle being fed for market recently has been far below average. This raised meat prices.

With the corn loan money, however, farmers can buy livestock for feeding and for increasing their herds. Thus, federal economists said, meat supplies should increase and prices decline.

Driver Hounds Police Until He Gets Summons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 6—Strict compliance with traffic laws and instructions from police is a principle with Franklin Schmitt, Buffalo motorist. So strongly does he believe in co-operation between drivers and those who enforce the traffic law that he made two trips to a police station to obtain a court summons for himself.

He told the story when he appeared in the traffic court recently to pay a $1 fine. He was charged with making a short left turn.

"Capt. James McDonald stopped me the other day in Genesee Street and said I had made a short left turn. He did not have his summons book with him and directed me to the precinct station.

"At the station the desk man said he would not serve a summons just because somebody asked for it, and I went home.

"Later I made another trip to the station and found the captain in. Then I got my summons."

Mr. Schmitt said he has paid his fine.

Cooled Cars Increase

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Class one railroads and the Pullman Company had 9862 air-conditioned passenger cars in operation on Oct. 1, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, said yesterday.

Goebbels Outlaws Versailles In Keynote of Reich Policy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 6—A further step toward Germany's realization of what it considers equal status among the great powers and probably a key to future National Socialist pronouncements was given by Dr. Joseph Goebbels in a speech last night when he declared the world must realize that the Versailles Treaty and all its consequences are now invalid.

Speaking to a large Berlin audience at the Sport Palace the Propaganda Minister declared: "We are all fortunate in that two prudent men—by which he obviously was referring to Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini—are protecting Europe and the world's most valuable culture from a most serious danger, either through the malevolence of bolshevism or through the lack of the instinct of liberalism.

"World must therefore perceive," he continued, "that there are certain problems which must be solved.

"Right to Freedom and Honor"

"It must realize that the so-called Peace Treaty extorted from Germany in the summer of 1919 is in all its consequences invalid and that the Führer has rendered not only Germany but also Europe a service when he made that "diktat" invalid. For the German nation, like every other great power, has a right to life, freedom and honor."

Most persons abroad will naturally think of freedom from all consequences of Versailles at the moment as being concerned mainly with Germany's next step in this direction—namely the return of colonies, regarding which all the powers of National Socialist propaganda have been exerted.

Ideals of Program Kept

But that propaganda rather than more forcible means is to be used to achieve these ends was emphasized earlier in the speech by Dr. Goebbels when he said: "The goals of National Socialism will be realized step by step and bit by bit only in the requisites of peace. For everything great develops with time."

Dr. Goebbels also made it clear that National Socialists still have the same ideals as were laid down in the 25-point program of 15 years ago.

"If a thing is right," he declared, "then it obviously remains the same. Our fundamentals are those of 15 years ago and naturally we must represent them in the same terms as then. It is to our praise and honor that we haven't changed."

Gridiron to Show Progress of Drive For College Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 — The degree of student participation in the Bicentennial Fund campaign, rather than the amount raised, will be stressed by the Student Bicentennial Committees, it was announced at a dinner opening this phase of the $12,500,000 campaign supported by University of Pennsylvania alumni and friends over the world.

A large gridiron is being erected on the campus, and 13 footballs, representing the 13 schools in the university, will be moved across the field to show the percentage of students in each school who contribute to the fund.

"Surely an effort which so vitally concerns our own well-being warrants our full co-operation," said Roy Menzel, president of the Undergraduate Council. "But, in a larger sense, the Bicentennial Program offers an opportunity to take part in a great movement to provide future generations of Pennsylvania men and women in even more abundant measure with the educational benefits which we have enjoyed."

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North Carolina Drags Light Out From Under Its Bushel

North Carolina Gives a Party

Being the First of Two Articles on a Modern Exploration Into the Treasures of This Richly Endowed State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—There is a phrase used in North Carolina "from Cherokee to Currituck" which means a sweep of 500 miles from the southwest boundaries of the tallest mountains to the northeasternmost seacoast county, and through this country there has just swept a two-weeks motorcade of nearly 100 travel executives and writers from 26 states to see and enjoy what North Carolina as to offer to tourist and new citizens. The motorcade, which covered 2300 miles in 13 days, was sponsored by the Governor's Hospitality Committee which functions under the State Board of Conservation and Development.

Six years ago Irving Cobb made the remark after a visit to the state that all North Carolina needed was a press agent, and this remark has been simmering in the thoughts of sundry North Carolinians ever since, until a definite campaign of "showing the world" has taken form in what is perhaps the most comprehensivve program yet to be sponsored by any state.

Europe is accustomed to making appropriations for a world-wide appeal to the tourist of other countries, but except for some of our outstanding scenic attractions the states have not been alert to the advantages of an organized plan for presenting to those who direct public travel the peculiar advantages of each state, and so in the new concept of state conservation and development North Carolina has taken the lead, and under the guidance of Coleman Roberts of Charlotte, president of the North Carolina Motor Club, the trip was made.

The motto of North Carolina is: "To be rather than to seem," which so far as a general motto can apply to such a widely varied country, appeared during this trip to be most certainly true. She stands unusual in many ways. Ninety-two per cent homogeneous population of Anglo-Saxon origin, strongly bred in Democratic ideas; a richly significant colonial history; pioneer in the early days of education; pioneer in good roads; with probably the most varied undeveloped mineral resources in the country; a wide variety in fauna and flora; fertile agricultural areas, she nevertheless is just beginning to realize her greater potentialities as a land for the vacationist and a home for the manufacturer.

Her people are genuine, truly friendly and hospitable, and in this orderly and strongly sponsored movement under the regime of Gov. Clyde R. Hoey the state is welcoming both the tourist and new citizens of the right kind

The motorcade, consisting of two buses and several private cars, started from Asheville with the sendoff of a notable "candlelight breakfast" from the George Vanderbilt Hotel.

Surprises in Asheville

Asheville afforded some surprises even to those who had thought of it as an internationally known mountain resort in the heart of the Blue Ridge. For in this setting was visited one of the world's premier show places, Biltmore House, the great chateau-like mansion which cost $7,000,000 and was once the home of the late George W. Vanderbilt. This contains priceless art treasures collected from all over the world, a library of 2500 volumes and 1500 acres of beautiful landscaped grounds

From there on, it seemed that each village outdid the last one, if possible, in extending a genuine welcome to the tourist. There were high-school bands in uniform; there were "sub-debs" who pinned flowers on each guest as they alighted from the bus; there were game luncheons and barbecues in the open; there were gracious banquets every night; there were morning parties of beaten biscuits and home cured ham; there were afternoon bouffet spreads, where the firm young cabbage was hollowed out, making the effect of a pale green jade bowl for the Mayonnaise, and delicious fresh shrimp clustered around its base on toothpicks to be dipped into the dressing—a novelty which delighted the guests.

At first some of the group couldn't believe it was real, that it must be a staged welcome, but as these friendly greetings kept pouring forth like a tide day after day as the tour rolled through the mountain areas, the Piedmont manufacturing section, the coastal plains of farming country down to the seacoast itself they finally broke down and said "we didn't know there was so much real friendlines in the world."

Indians Do Old Dances

The visit to the Qualla Indian Reservation was an experience of beauty and pathos, for enfolded in the setting of their native Smoky Mountains the youth and maidens, the old men and women of the eastern band of Cherokee Indians did their dances of peace and war, of prowess with arrow and blow-guns in the rich costumes of feathers and bead characteristic of the tribe. This is but a small remnant of the once powerful tribe which occupied this region of the Smoky Mountains. Scattering into the surrounding mountains when the Federal Government sought to remove them to Oklahoma in 1838, the Cherokees now live on a 63,000-acre tract of land adjacent to the Smoky Mountains National Park. Here they pursue their ancient arts and customs, and hold in the fall of each year a picturesque fair.

In the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, one saw in virgin timber examples of what this country looked like before the invasion of the white settlers and their axes. At present, 400,000 acres of this area have been acquired, lying almost equally distributed between North Carolina and Tennessee.

Here there are 94 peaks over 5000 feet high, 27 of them over 6000. The highest peak is Clingman's Dome 6642 feet, or only 42 feet lower than Mount Mitchell, the highest peak east of the Rockies. The reds and yellows of the autumn coloring gave the sides of the mountains the look of a rich tapestry against the distant misty blue of the sweeping ranges—that indescribable blue veil which is characteristic of the Smokies.

And then came the country of the lovely lakes and waterfalls of breath-taking scenic drives which is known as the Sapphire Country. Under some of these tumbling falls one may walk without getting wet, where the roadway is blasted out from solid rock. Then Franklin, Cashers and High Hampton. And in this Sapphire-Lake Toxaway, Brevard area is the center of organized camping of the south to which come hundreds of boys and girls each year from many states.

Native Music Pleases

At Tryon, there was a real bit of local color that would have challenged the heart of any true artist: a banjo player was earnestly enquiring "What will you give in exchange of your soul"—a white spiritual—while a small mountain boy in frayed overalls joined in the refrain, and through his gray eyes were fastened on the ground in agony of bashfulness the big toe of his left foot kept unerring time with the plaintive plunk, plunk, plunk of the banjo.

At Lake Lure, which has a shoreline of 27 miles, are the bottomless pools, great geologic pot holes of water, worn in granite. At Chimney Rock the back of the fireplace at the Cliff Dweller's Inn and the side of the room is formed of a rock nine miles deep.

Marion is not only a cotton textile and furniture center, but one of the gateways to a novel section of the Blue Ridge, and up this winding, upward-sweeping scenic road, known as the Yonahlossee Trail, the party proceeded through Little Switzerland, with its gorgeous mountain scenery, and the summer home of Thomas Dixon, author of "The Clansman," from which the famous picture "The Birth of a Nation" was taken.

Past Linville the home of Grandfather Mountain, which geologists say is the oldest mountain in the world. Then through Banner Elk, known for its wrought iron and weaving craft. Then Boone, where the hardy pioneer Daniel Boone had headquarters—now the home of the Western North Carolina Teacher's College.

Blowing Rock, on the crest of the Blue Ridge, claiming to be the highest incorporated town east of the Rockies. The rock from which it gets its name has a continuous upward blowing wind which makes snow appear to be falling upward. Here, last summer, Duke University conducted its first summer school of English, akin to the Bread Loaf School in New Hampshire, amid this setting of summer golf grounds and beautiful estates.

There Is Much to See in North Carolina

Pastoral
Cabin and a Farm Nestle Against a North Carolina Hillside

Keystone

The Wright Memorial
Monument Stands on Kill Devil Hill Where, on the Wind-Swept Sandy Waste, Orville and Wilbur Wright First Flew Under Power

Other Sights
Top—Cherokee Indians Near Great Smoky National Park
Bottom—Blowing Rock, Where a Tossed Handkerchief Is Blown Back to the Tosser

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Public to See Rare Old Works At the Big National Book Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Some people like their books new, and some like their books old—which is one reason why the National Book Fair displayed one of the finest rare book and collectors' sections ever got together, when it opened in the International Building in New York yesterday.

More than 75 book publishers have scoured their treasuries of the rare and sought-after, to provide the grouping of books so rare that they have no price; books so rare that they do have a price and books that have the power to make book collectors forget their meals and which subway they take to get home.

Someone has had the foresight to give the collection a coherent arrangement, instead of just spreading out its items cheek by jowl, for the passerby to figure out any way he can. For instance, there will be one grouping moderately called the "Books That Shook the World" group, made up of first editions of books that have influenced history and man's thinking. Under their original titles—and texts—in Latin, English, French, Italian, German, Spanish and even Arabic, they include such books as Thomas More's "Utopia," Bacon's "Novum Organum," Newton's "Principia" and hear! hear! a copy of a first edition of the "Communist Manifesto" of 1848.

American Humor

American humor will be represented, not only in choice almanac items, found in early Colonial collections, but the work of such modern figures as Josh Billings (i. e., Harry Leon Wilson), Mark Twain, the incomparable Ring Lardner and the others who have had the capacity to look on the American scene and still hold on to a sense of humor. As early as 1837 a gentleman named Samuel Kettell was writing about "Yankee Notions" for publication in Boston, and down Dixie way one Joseph C. Baldwin had a few things to say in an unblushingly optimistic vein about "Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi."

While John Bigelow was American Ambassador to France, at the time of the Civil War, he tracked down in France an original manuscript of Franklin. That was in 1868, and is the reason why there is a collector's item called "Franklin's Autobiography" for viewing at the fair. Students of differences between editions will want to see it because it shows how defective certain editions are which are currently used as required reading in public schools throughout the country. Franklin's original manuscript is now in the Huntington Library at San Mirino, Calif. Equally interesting is the fact that, at some points, Mr. Bigelow couldn't make out Mr. Franklin's writing, with the result that a definitive edition of the autobiography has yet to make its appearance.

There will also be exhibited the book which was first to apply the name "America" to the "New World." It is a small Latin manual of geography called "Cosmographia Introductio" and was written by one Martin Woldseemueller as a textbook to be used in his own school at St. Vié, France, in 1507.

Rare Books Section

The rare books section of the fair is in charge of John T. Winterich, author of "A Primer of Book Collecting," and Mr. Winterich says that in 1507 as now publicity had something to do with making the world go round; it seems that the first publicity given in Europe to the discovery of the New World credited Amerigo Vespucci with finding it, and so the schoolmaster Woldseemueller, wishing to honor the great Amerigo, forthwith said the New World was America.

Many early American Bibles will be shown, among them the first English book printed in America, known as The Bay Psalm Book, dated Cambridge, 1640. Only 11 copies of this book are now known to exist, and this exhibition copy is from the collection of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

In a day when every fourth person is making allusions to the Constitution of the United States it would be foolhardy to hold a Book Fair and not exhibit some books to further the fun. Thus a first edition of the collected Federalist Papers, dated 1787, will be on view. Likewise George Washington's Journal of 1754 will be shown and the somewhat dramatic volume called "New England's Spirit of Persecution Transmitted to Pennsylvania," which was published in New York in 1693 because George Keith, running into some disturbance among the printers in the City of Brotherly Love, had to transfer his publishing activities to New York.

The New York Times will place on view its private exhibit of "The History of the Recorded Word," comprising nearly 200 items having to do with man's progress in recording information over a period of 5000 years. It has three subdivisions: "Man Learns to Write"; "Man Learns to Print"; "Man Applies Power to Printing."

U. S. Pays Artist For Disputed Mural

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Treasury officials forwarded a check for $1950 to Rockwell Kent yesterday, completing payment on his murals in the new Post Office Building so that they would be free to change a controversial inscription.

The officials had heard reports that the artist would sue them if they altered his paintings without paying in full

The Treasury contended that the inscription, which had been interpreted as a message in Eskimo dialect urging Puerto Ricans to "change chiefs," did not belong in a Government building.

The officials announced that the inscription would be painted out as soon as an "official" translation could be obtained.

Anthony Dimond, delegate of Alaska, suggested recently that the message, as interpreted by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, made the Eskimos look like a bunch of rebels urging Puerto Rico to cast off United States rule.

The Treasury spokesman said no new inscription had been decided upon, but that they weren't likely to accept the Washington Post's editorial suggestion that the message read: "Having a fine time; wish you were here."

Interpretation Stressed As Function of Press

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 6 (AP)—The function of the press in the future is destined to include a greater measure of interpretation and perhaps a less degree of emphasis on spot news, Walter W. Cunningham, Assistant to the Executive Editor of the Christian Science Monitor asserted last night in an address at the banquet of the fourth annual School Press Conference, at Syracuse University.

"In the newspaper world accuracy, the first canon of journalism, is frequently sacrificed on the altar of speed," said Mr. Cunningham, who warned that, "it is essential that we do not become so obsessed with the idea of speed and greater speed as to close our minds to other and just as important considerations in journalism."

Hopes for Labor Peace Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—Still far from their goal of peace, the two factions of organized labor have nevertheless made more progress toward reconciliation in the past week than anyone had expected and will renew joint negotiations next week with hopes higher than at any time in the past two years.

Delegates who left yesterday's A. F. of L.-C. I. O. three-hour conference merely observed that progress had been made, and that "some useful information" had been developed, but no agreements reached. The fundamental issue is determination of those trades into which industrial unionism shall be extended. This question is being discussed along with proposals for a temporary armistice both between rival unions in the same trade, and in the "raiding parties" which both movements have launched into the other's ranks.

As the proposal now stands, 10 big industries may be earmarked for C. I. O. industrial organization efforts. These would be automotive, cement, aluminum, rubber and steel, which were cited for industrial unionism at the federation convention in San Francisco in 1934, besides coal mining, street transportation, marine and the two garment industries.

If the A. F. of L. should agree to withdraw its craft unions from all or most of these industries and leave the field to the C. I. O., it was said here, a settlement would be in sight.

Thus far, however, speakers of neither side will forecast that any agreement will be reached, although each day in which the delegates remain in consultation makes the rank-and-file demand for ultimate peace stronger. Another factor tending toward reconciliation is the falling off of business and prospective reduction of jobs and unemployment. This would halt aggressive organization campaigns of the two sides and make unity of organization to hold recent labor gains a necessity.

James Dewey, a member of the Labor Department's conciliation service, has been keeping in close touch with the peace meetings, though down to the present he has acted as an observer rather than a mediator.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
New York
Albany—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.

Forests 'Earn' $4,936,065

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Uncle Sam's national forest receipts for the 1936-37 fiscal year totaled $4,936,065, an increase of $873,000 over the previous year, the Forest Service said today. Income is derived chiefly from timber sales and grazing fees.

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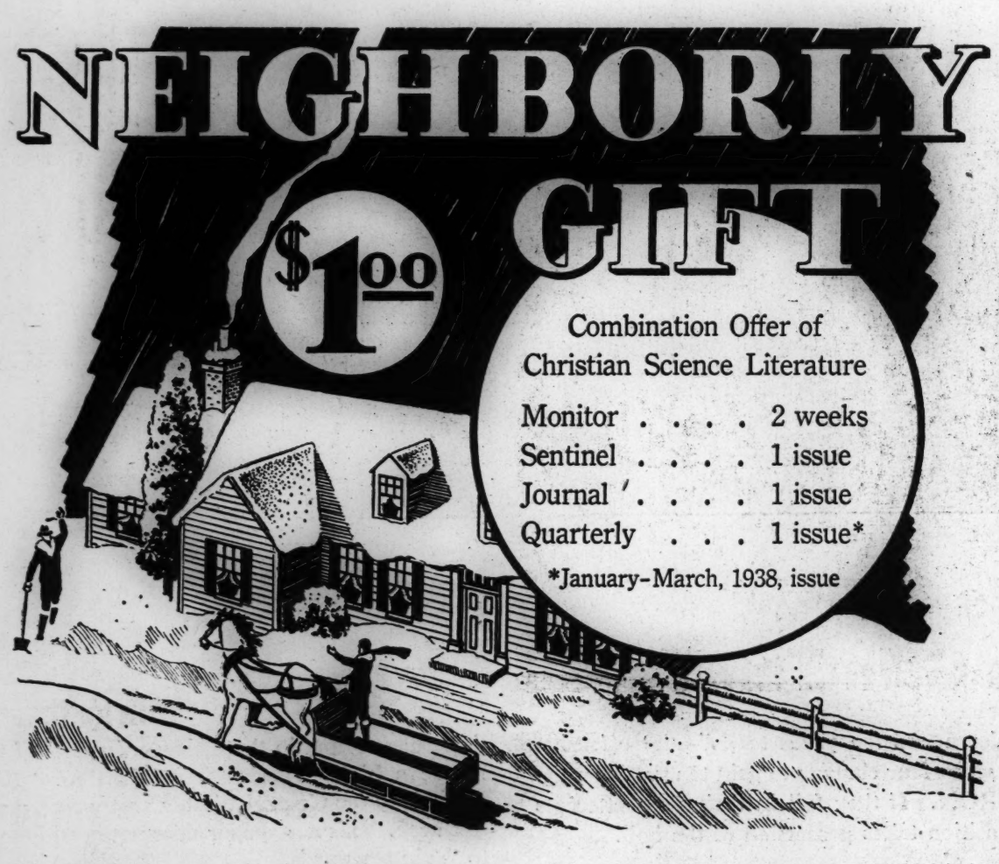

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Soviet Golden Book Given by Americans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—Alexander Troyanovsky, Soviet Russia's Ambassador to the United States, was honored by a group of American friends of Russia at a meeting which filled Carnegie Hall last night, when two volumes of a "Golden Book of American Friendship With the Soviet Union" containing the names of 100,000 Americans in various parts of the country were presented to him. The volumes, which weigh 50 pounds each, will be sent to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Mr. Troyanovsky in his address at the meeting reiterated his previous statements that Soviet Russia was ready to co-operate with all peace-loving countries to maintain peace. He referred to the Red Army as a peace machine, but one which stood ever ready to repel aggression.

Other speakers were Prof. Jerome Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers; Dr. Henry E. Sigerst, director of the school of history and medicine at Johns Hopkins University; James Waterman Wise, Vilhjalmur Steffansson and Miss Mary van Kleeck.

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Schools—Colleges
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'Better Rural Teaching—Better Farm Conditions'

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Rural School Offers Unusual Teaching Opportunities

But Handicapped by Low Salaries, Poor Equipment And Curriculum Built to Meet City Needs

Saving Our Schools
Thirtieth of 32 Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A want-ad for a rural teacher in many of the less favored farm areas of the United States might read something like this:

"Wanted: Young woman with normal college training, skilled in teaching children to read, write, and figure without text-books if necessary; having general knowledge of farming; able to make fires, get carpentry work done without cash to pay for it and able to teach children how to brush teeth without tooth-brushes; resourceful in making instructional materials without expense money; so skilled in human relations that she can get children of eight grades to study in one room with harmony and mutual helpfulness; MUST BE COMMUNITY LEADER and have had 4-H Club and extension experience. Salary—$500 a year."

A small salary for such a big job? It certainly is, but the United States Office of Education's latest bulletin on rural education states that nearly half the teachers in one-room schools and nearly one-third of those in two-room schools in the country areas got less than $500 in 1935. Many receive less than $400 and a wage of $200 is not uncommon, the statisticians found.

And if anyone supposes that the solid brick consolidated schools one sees on automobile drives have quite generally replaced one-room school houses, the Office of Education has figures to correct that mistaken view.

Almost Half
The Child Population

Almost exactly half the children of the United States attend schools classified technically as rural, this report states, and one-teacher schools still constitute the majority of all schools attended by rural children. There has been a decline of 14 per cent in the number of one-room schools in the eight years' period ending with 1934, but there still remain 138,000 one-teacher schools in the United States.

One-room schools in themselves are not necessarily backward. Educators are coming to think that in some respects they offer an ideal learning situation where progressive methods can be used naturally. The trouble is that they are now getting the poorest-paid, least trained, least experienced teachers of the entire school system. The qualifications laid down in our imaginary want-ad are obviously not going to be met by people working for $400 a year, or little over a dollar a day.

No wonder rural education is called by one educator "the forgotten child of American education." Whit Brogan of Northwestern University, who has collaborated with the Kellogg Foundation of Michigan in an effort to help country school teachers in that state, is responsible for this phrase. Education for farm youth cannot be forgotten without injury to the whole country, Professor Brogan points out. Almost half of the nation's children, lacking only a fraction of 1 per cent, attend these schools, and everybody knows that the big cities draw workers from the country areas. The educational standards of the cornbelt and the cotton fields therefore pull down or hold up those of the cities, and eventually determine those of the nation.

Needs
Are Many

It is easier to state the need for better rural schools than to say how they shall be obtained. It would be fine if salaries of country school teachers could be doubled, and if by a stroke of a pen the little schoolhouses near the corn and wheat and cotton fields could be given all the books and tools and even all the chalk and blackboards they need. But everybody knows that public taxation is involved, and a real desire for better rural education on the part of the public as a whole, urban as well as rural, is necessary if increases are to be obtained. State financial aid appears to be needed to help those school districts which are too poor to pay for the proper education of their children, and increases from this source are not obtained without persistent efforts from the friends of education.

The picture is not wholly dark, however. In many different sections and in different educational groups, efforts are being made to improve education for the farm folks under existing financial handicaps.

All appear to realize that what is needed is a more practical, more sensible education for the boys and girls who live in the open spaces. For too long the country school has copied the city institution. Because eight grades have been established in the two-story brick Lincoln School of Big City, then the one-room township schoolhouse of Smith's Corners has had to have eight grades, providing of course there were enough children to furnish the necessary personnel for them. Subjects taught in the city had to be taught in the country, even though the needs of the two groups of youngsters might be wholly different.

Growing
Awareness

Growing awareness that the country school needs something better than the cast-off, ill-fitting garments of the city school is indicated in an increasing number of normal schools giving special attention to rural teaching. Of the 184 State teachers colleges and normal schools training elementary teachers in 1935, 84 per cent offered special courses for rural teachers, the U. S. Office of Education reports.

A great deal still remains to be done in the whole field of rural education, however, before it can come up to city standards, finds the Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, which is now concentrating its studies in this field. In fact, it was through uncovering actual conditions, during the school-building period of this fund's activities, that its officers came to the conclusion that they should direct the energies of their organization to bettering rural teaching, without regard to race lines.

The Fund is undertaking to help rural teachers and prospective rural teachers use the resources of their own communities to a greater extent, said Edwin R. Embree, president. Great opportunities are seen in this direction by members of the staff. Mrs. Margaret S. Simon, secretary of the fund, who has spent much time in the field, discussed this point in an interview.

Educational
Resources

"Actually, the rural school has educational resources that the city school lacks," she said. Progressive schools in or near the cities go to great lengths to duplicate rural situations. They bring in animals and rural activities to serve as a basis for projects. But rural schools, which have an abundance of such material to draw on, seldom use it.

"Instead, we find rural schools using textbooks written for city children in distant regions. In a southern school where mules and cotton gins and sweet potatoes are familiar to the children, we have found elementary pupils struggling with a reader that contained pictures of a typewriter, and a phonograph and other things they had never seen. Such unfamiliar objects only increased their difficulties in learning to read."

New textbooks may have to be written for children living in the country, and supervisors and county superintendents trained to order them. But the Rosenwald people and others believe that a great deal can be done by going into the schools as they are and showing teachers what they can do with the materials or lack of materials at hand.

Demonstration
Centers

Right now the Rosenwald Fund is conducting a number of such experiments in typical schools. It is doing this by helping the local school district in the selection of able teachers, supplementing those teachers' salaries and then aiding the teachers in their work. At Fairplay, Red Oak, and Pine Valley Mountain, Ga., such experiments are being conducted. Assistance is also being given to several southern normal schools, and this fall scholarships for graduate study are being given to selected rural school supervisors in Georgia.

Through these demonstration projects directors of the fund hope to see two kinds of improvement come about in rural education. First, they look for better teaching of what they call the tool subjects, reading, writing and arithmetic. These subjects will be grasped far more readily by the pupils in country schools, they maintain, if they are taught in terms of things the children already know about. Then they hope to see education linked to life, so that the school becomes a force for raising standards in the whole community. The rural teacher, if she knows how, can draw upon such agencies as the extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state universities, the 4-H Clubs and so on. With their aid, says Mrs. Simon, she can dispel the atmosphere of hopelessness which now pervades many of the poorest rural communities and get them to improve themselves. Leadership is what these communities need, she maintains.

Further Efforts
At Improvement

Similar conditions are found in the north, even though the scale of salaries is a little better above the Mason and Dixon line. Northwestern University faculty members who are working with the Kellogg Foundation of Michigan say that even in this representative northern state rural education is frequently far behind the times. They have found the one-room school, and the consolidated one too, copying the city school without reason, and keeping their teachers to a rigid curriculum quite unsuited to the rural children's needs.

In line with what the Progressive Education Association is doing in this field, Northwestern University is undertaking to give country school teachers of Michigan a new outlook on their jobs. Last summer 150 people who teach rural youngsters in that state came to the Evanston campus for special training under Kellogg Foundation fellowships.

Training? The word hardly fits. Experience would be a better one. The teachers were allowed to roam at will in the rich fields of a great university, observing its demonstration schools, reading in its library, doing things with their hands in workshops provided in the demonstration schools. Weekly reports were the only required work, and these were not factual outlines but individual discussions based on the student's mental experiences of the week.

Summer Session
For Rural Teachers

"It's the first real vacation I've ever had," one country school teacher told this observer as she fingered the soft papier mâché of a puppet's head. Her eyes were glowing. She said she had all sorts of new ideas for her school work next season. She had talked her problems over informally with Prof. Howard Lane, who contrives to hold intimate conferences with the students without ever setting up a schedule of office hours. In other words, Northwestern practices the progressive education methods it teaches in this summer session for rural teachers. It puts people in learning situations and lets them take care of themselves.

Fortunately recognition of the needs of the little red schoolhouses is becoming more widespread. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, recently emphasized the shortcomings of rural education in an article in The Atlantic Monthly.

"In 1934 the average salary of supervisors, principals, and teachers in rural schools was less than half of that in urban schools," he wrote. ". . . Schools are conducted by teachers who themselves should be schooled. . . . The 50 per cent of the farm children who are going to stay on the land are not properly trained for developing efficient agriculture; and the others, who will move to town, are not properly trained for efficient functioning there.

"We may well raise the question whether or not the cities in these poorer farm states might furnish part of the cost of educating farm children who are later to move to town."

At present the Federal Government is assisting rural children with Smith-Hughes subsidies for vocational agriculture in high schools, and with 4-H Club work, the secretary of agriculture points out. He adds a surmise that "eventually it may be wise for the Federal Government to go much further in this direction."

Raising
Standards

One encouraging trend at the present time, as reported by the United States Office of Education, is for states to increase their funds in aid of local education. By providing financial assistance to the poorer districts, states are able to set higher standards and demand that they be met, says this report. States in some cases are offering educational leadership. But what is being done today by teachers who earn $66 a month (average for the country as a whole) merely hints future possibilities when the resources of this country are drawn upon intelligently in support of country schools. Henry Ford was quoted recently as blaming the nation's farm problem on poor teaching in the little schoolhouses by the country roadsides.

"Washed out land and farmed out land," he said, "are a reflection on the quality of the rural schools."

But if the land suffers from low educational standards in terms that can be measured in dollars, what of the boys and girls themselves to whom education should mean richer living? Will it not be possible to find funds in their behalf, just as funds have been found to check erosion and soil depletion?

Monday's article will run in the news columns.

Fox Photos, London

Evidently the Show Is a Great Success

Puppets are a delight of childhood, and have proved valuable educational media. This puppet show, in which you may see the audience from the exciting vantage-point of "backstage," is being given at the West Hill Junior School, Dartford, Kent. The children, none of them over seven, have a puppet club, and besides being a very appreciative audience, they are successful young puppeteers. These are real puppets, worked on the hands, Punch and Judy fashion, and often thought better for little children to use than the more intricately handled marionettes, which are manipulated from above on strings.

Sailing to School From Krk

Daily Schedule for Yugoslavia's Island Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Marija and Anton had outgrown that junior school in Omisalj, a town on Yugoslavia's tiny island of Krk. Now they were asked to decide whether they preferred to sail from their island in the "Slavija" to the higher school at Susak, on the mainland, or to attend the higher school in Krk. To attend the Krk school meant rising at four o'clock to catch the only bus from Omisalj to the capital, while the "Slavija" sailed at seven. "Four o'clock . . . seven o'clock!" repeated Anton with cunning expressiveness, and Marija surrendered.

Sailing to school is now the happy lot of twenty young folk of Krk. Each morning, almost before the sea's deep blue begins to ripple in the dazzle of Adriatic sunshine, the little steamer "Slavija" is steaming through the sheltered waters to the mainland. Omisalj stands high on a promontory above the narrow bay and as the "Slavija" hoots its arrival Marija is picking her way down the precipitous path which tumbles down from the town to the harbor. Her leather satchel is balanced on her head, but she displays no self-consciousness of her skill; she is only learning to emulate the feats of her mother and her grandmother who hurry along the island's uneven streets with pails of water and bowls of laundry swaying alarmingly on their crowns. The black sheen of Marija's dress glitters in the cool dimness of the dawn, and her long hair is tousled by the time she has made the steep descent to join her companions on the quay. Together they go aboard and select a comfortable corner for the hour's sail to Susak. Anton scorns the cosy saloon favored by his sister and her friends, and clambers on to the forecastle with the other lads.

Susak is a divided town, but the school children hold to the Yugoslavian side of the narrow channel on whose farther bank lies that half of the town which its Italian possessors know as Fiume. The school is a short walk through Susak and quite near the Italian frontier. In rainy weather the boys use stilts to avoid street puddles, but when the roads are dry they prefer roller skates.

Lessons over for the day, the boys and girls rejoin the boat and are home in Omisalj by three o'clock in the afternoon. Some days, when the weather is boisterous, the Krk boys and girls are late for school and arrive home later in the evening, but it is only on rare occasions that the ship does not sail at all.

Marija's island homelife, though restricted in variety of recreation, is spent in easy contentment. Her skill at dominoes surprises her mother and sisters, who nevertheless nurse the hope that one day they will win. When they tire of defeat they cajole Marija to read from her school books or from old newspapers, and her recitals usually stimulate discussion in which each member of the family joins.

In the evening homework calls the two young people from the family circle. It would not be so bad, Marija complains, if it were not for the writing; and Anton shares her impatience with a Government which insists that they should learn in Cyrillic script (obsolescent characters, said to have been formulated in the ninth century by St. Cyril, still enforced by the Serbian administration).

For eight years Josip, Ivan's brother, attended a middle school, but when the time came for him to move on to the university, his family could no longer afford the fees. By that time Josip had forgotten how to work on the land and he could find no heart for fishing, nor could he easily secure professional employment without his university diploma. So eventually he took a poorly paid job as a clerk. A new Croatian party, however, is about to solve this problem for boys like Josip. Middle schools are soon to be reduced by forty per cent, and technical institutes substituted where students will be trained for specific vocations.

How Do You Guide Their Play?

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

South Dakota

Dear Editor:

I am deeply indebted to all contributors to the Parent Column for the many helpful and constructive suggestions that I have received from their contributions, but particularly do I wish to thank the mother who learned not to nag her sons and who passed this idea on to others. I found upon self-examination that I was indulging in much nagging. I was allowing impatience and irritation to cause me to scold and urge my six-year-old son to hurry with the accomplishment of certain duties.

After having read the letter from this mother, I tried her suggestion of issuing one mandate and maintaining strict silence on the subject thereafter and, though it takes much self-control, I have found it very effective. The tasks are finally accomplished and many hard feelings and unpleasant situations are avoided. I also find much opportunity for constructive thinking and seeking of the right kind of guidance while maintaining silence that I would not have while scolding and nagging. I have found that silence, accompanied by the kind of thinking that gives poise and serenity, is a very valuable weapon in problems of discipline. Indeed, this suggestion has blessed me as well as the rest of my family.

My six-year-old son is greatly interested in playing cops and robbers, cowboys, and games which involve shooting. He thinks he must have a gun and even makes them from pieces of wood when nothing else is available. I would be very glad to receive suggestions from mothers who have already coped with situations of this kind.

(Mrs.) R. E. C.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hardly a day goes by but what we pass little boys, and sometimes little girls, too, who, armed with toy guns or more often just sticks or blocks of wood, come sneaking out of an alley or around the corner of a building ready to shout "Stick 'em up!" at some playmate who comes tearing down the street. We often wonder what, if any, thoughts their parents give to guiding these children's play. We are glad, Mrs. R. E. C., that you have brought the subject up for discussion. It seems to us that it is largely up to the parents whether their children's play is to take a constructive direction or not. What are you all doing about this important part of your children's experience?—Editor of The Parent.

Jefferson on Education

Thomas Jefferson defined the objects of primary education as follows:

(1) To give to every citizen the information he needs for the transaction of his own business;

(2) To enable him to calculate for himself, and to express and preserve his ideas, his contracts and accounts, in writing;

(3) To improve, by reading, his morals and faculties;

(4) To understand his duties to his neighbors and country, and to discharge with competence the functions confided to him by either;

(5) To know his rights; to exercise with order and justice those he retains; to choose with discretion the fiduciary of those he delegates; and to notice their conduct with diligence, with candor, and judgment;

(6) And, in general, to observe with intelligence and faithfulness all the social relations under which he shall be placed.

—From Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

For Wee Choric Speakers

Group Expression Develops Real Love of Poetry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have recently heard and read a good bit about choral speaking. Some of us have been fortunate in hearing the excellent choral speaking groups in some of our near-by universities. But to many the including of choral speaking in the program for our younger children is a new idea.

The writer has had the opportunity to observe several groups in choral speaking, some good, some poor. Whenever the choral speaking has been used as a method of interpreting poetry together, the results have been excellent. But when groups of solemn-faced children run through the performance of saying verbatim and in concert long monotonous poems, it would seem that no great good can result from the performance.

Bringing Poetry
Back to the Group

If we were to analyze the purpose of choral speaking, we would say it is to bring poetry back to the group whence it originally began. Every bit of our folk-poetry came from the group, so why shouldn't it find its way back? But in the doing we must remember that beauty comes only from group expression embodied in a delicate and delightful sense of interpretation.

The teacher always has to remember that any sort of monotonous, forced recitation goes back to the days when we sat up straight in our seats and in a perfunctory manner rendered the long lines of some poem whose pictures and meaning were quite unknown to us. The teacher's success lies, then, in her ability to draw such ideas from the members of the group, as to how the poem or a line of the poem could best be rendered, as to how the meaning of a poem affects the saying of it, etc. All these ideas that the children bring upon it are discussed, developed, modified; and so in this way choral speaking is a live, eager experience. We fully believe, too, that depending upon the extent to which each teacher can keep this interpretation of poetry eager and alive, choral speaking will linger in our school and home experience rather than come and go merely as a fad or frill.

First Discuss
The Meaning

Quite recently the writer observed a group of very small children enjoying to the full some of the simple Mother Goose rhymes. The group included all the children of the grade. The teacher sympathetically and delightfully read the poem first to the children, discussing the meaning of each picture or line. The children suggested the swinging of their bodies while the lines were being said. There was little sing-song effect because the children dramatized various meanings they had seen and felt in the rhymes. Everyone had a suggestion and everyone had a picture or an idea as to how it should sound. Both the children and the teacher saw improvement each time the rhymes were said. We came away from the classroom in question feeling that poetry was not only loved by the children but that it was being lived by them as well.

Many of the following poems lend themselves beautifully to choral speaking—"Hot Cross Buns," "Ding, Dong Dell," "The Three Little Kittens," "Polly, Put the Kettle On," "The Woodpecker" (Elizabeth Madox Roberts), "General Store" (Rachel Field), "The Turtle" (Vachel Lindsay).

With the older children, the teacher has to consider range of voice. She may divide the children into groups, high, middle, low, or she may develop the range of the children's voices so that children with high voices may find themselves able to speak with the children whose voices are pitched either middle or low.

The teacher reads the poem to the children, discussing with them its imagery, pictures, and meanings. Each child is given opportunity to catch and to recreate the author's mood and meaning. In this way, the thought and feeling of the poem always precedes the action, rhythm or melody. It is quite likely that for the first once or twice the poem is said the children may not keep strictly together, but as the poem is repeated the children will naturally fall into the same pauses, tempo, and rhythm. Enunciation and articulation cannot be too highly stressed. The dominance of certain voices has to be smoothed out. Possibly, individuals who are quick to catch moods and sounds, may show their interpretation of the poem to the group. They may, too, be able to suggest bodily rhythm that will add to the interpretation without detracting from the general impression. The children are encouraged in their speaking together not to imitate one another's voice or inflection but rather to retain their own individuality.

Develops Freedom
And Spontaneity

There is a freedom and spontaneity coming from group speaking which is lost when the child is embarassed by feeling his way alone. Many a timid child has felt the realization of his powers when speaking lines with a group, and from this confidence an individual creative impulse is aroused. The teachers who have been successful with choral speaking have had to bear in mind that no child's voice can be dominant. Thought and feeling must always be emphasized, that the interpretation may never become mechanical. With these thoughts in mind, great good should result from the experience in the form of freedom of expression, improved enunciation, increased range of voice, coordination of voice and body, breath control, increase of imagination, joy in sharing with one another.

Children are likely to ask for more and more poetry when they feel it as a thrilling, living thing. The following poems lend themselves well to choral speaking in the middle grades:

The Twenty-third Psalm.
"Sweet and Low," Alfred Tennyson.
"The Mysterious Cat," Vachel Lindsay.
"The King's Breakfast," A. A. Milne.
"Shoes and Stockings," A. A. Milne.

The following books on the subject may be helpful both to parents and teachers:

"Choral Speaking" by Eliza Marjorie Gullan, Expression Co., Boston.
"Teaching of Choric Speech" by Elizabeth Keppie, Expression Co., Boston.

And these articles:

"Choirs That Speak," by Sanderson in the English Journal, June, 1931.
"Verse Speaking Choir," by Sanderson in Progressive Education, January, 1931.
"Choral Speaking With Children," by Carrie Rasmussen in the Elementary English Review, November, 1933.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE

New School of Industrial Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A new school of industrial design has just opened in Chicago. It is sponsored by the Association of Arts and Industries, and occupies the old Marshall Field mansion, which has been turned over to it for the purpose. It is called the New Bauhaus. The original Bauhaus was conducted in Dessau, Germany, as a sort of research institute for industrial designers under the leadership of Walter Gropius, a famous architect now connected with the department of architecture at Harvard University. The school was disbanded in 1933. Gropius's chief assistant in the Dessau project was Lasslo Moholy-Nagy, a brilliant Hungarian. He has been made director of the new school with a free hand to build it up as he sees fit. This year, only the introductory courses will be offered, and on succeeding years other courses will be added until the final five-year curriculum is achieved.

I was very favorably impressed with the new director of the school, who is without doubt an able man of enthusiasm and charm. He says that he realizes that America and Germany are two different places and that methods of instruction suitable for Germany might not be equally successful here. He believes, however, that the principles he is seeking to impart can be made easily intelligible to American students, and hopes that his work will be of assistance to industry as a whole.

The school faculty consists of the director and three others: James J. Sweeney, lecturer on the history of art and other subjects; Hin Bredendieck, a Bauhaus graduate, who will supervise the shopwork, and George Kepes of London, formerly chief assistant of the display department of Simpson's, Piccadilly. Thus it will be seen that the school has an international flavor which may be a great asset.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

The Return Of the Needle

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Various American cities have been surprised during the last few years by large exhibitions of embroidery done by American women the country over. The professional excellence of the work as well as its volume has amazed the public. The return of the embroiderer's needle is but one phase of a universally renewed interest in craftsmanship. In most of us there is a desire to create with our hands and also a desire to participate in the original handwork of others; that is, to have it about us and live with it.

Either inclination can be satisfied by the use of certain patterns in needlepoint which have lately been placed upon the market. These have been produced by women nationally known as embroiderers, and can be bought in finished form or in color reproduction patterns for the amateur to copy; also, with the materials needed and technical directions. After some experience as students or apprentices, as it were, through the adaptation of these designs, many women will feel an urge to create their own ideas and to blend the rich colors available.

Needlepoint is done on canvas in wools, the stitch being taken through the mesh, slanting or straight, according to the ultimate effect sought. Some patterns require constant counting, others can be carried through by an accurate eye. In its various expressions, such as tent stitch, gros point, petit point, barbello stitch, cross stitch, double cross stitch, it is the traditional embroidery. It is altogether the most suitable one for chair seats and backs and even for entire coverings; for cushions, footstools, screens, valances, wall panels and fireside rugs. Ever since the sixteenth century it has been used for these articles, as any visitor to old palaces and manor houses realizes. Not only for the royal apartments of France but also for the bleak castles of her native heath, Mary, Queen of Scots, is known to have worked many such a "tapestry," now cherished in museums; and the relic of a piece by Queen Anne has survived.

The ladies, royal and otherwise, who plied their needles in centuries long flown, did so under much greater difficulty than attends modern women. Now one can buy stiffened canvas having the weight and mesh most suitable to the decorations they are about to "paint in wools"; and these wools are mothproofed and can be thinned by the separation of strands or thickened by additions from the neatly wound skeins whose threads measure a yard, the approved length for a needleful. They can, so long as this satisfies them, copy the handsome patterns provided for them as suitable for whatever period their homes present. Jacobean carvings, Georgian textiles, Victorian laces, French classical and French provincial styles, Colonial American handwork, Federal cabinet work—all these and more have been searched for decorative period themes. The home lover seeking to enhance the individuality of her interiors by work in needlepoint, need only thumb a few pattern books to find a range of designs.

The distinction which one or two such hand-wrought pieces will give to a room is very great, lifting it immediately out of a stereotype style into the rank of things cherished and worth cherishing. These embroideries, moreover, have the surprising effect of elevating possible shabbiness in other decorations, if these are in good taste, and making their time-worn appearance seem aristocratic. Equally, they can mellow the broad areas and angles of contemporary interiors, giving to the total effect a new dimension, as it were, a reach toward tradition and the depth of human searching.

Courtesy of Minerva

While needlework has never ceased to be practiced since early times, there is now a strong revival of interest in it, with many new designs to entice the novice. Here are three offered by Georgiana Brown Harbeson—"The Return of the Clipper Ship" and "The Bounding Deer," between them a valence having a pattern from a Victorian bell-pull, a once common article in England and America

Restoration of a Ruined Spanish-American Home

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The revitalizing of a neglected habitation seems to be an enterprise with exhaustless fascination, that appeals to every cultured people, and in many countries there are organized groups engaged in such activities. Many more, it may be, are following such impulses as individuals, accomplishing in unnoticed ways and in remote places undertakings that are important even though they may be modest in scale.

For one of the significant values of these out-of-the-way restorations is that each accomplishment may act as a center of stimulus for an unawakened region, stirring it to new consciousness of surrounding opportunities. Of such a value may be the work described in "The House in Antigua," by Louis Adamic, published by Harper Brothers, New York, at $3.00. This is the tale of the 300 years' vicissitudes of a dwelling in Guatemala, Antigua being in those early days the capital city for Spain's extended Central American colony.

For some few years now, Guatemala has been on one of tourists' popular routes, as the whole isthmus has become more and more a winter outing region. The city of Antigua—altitude 5000 feet—is one of the sights for trippers who go there by motor cars from Guatemala City, to look over the place rich in ruins of the last heavy earthquake, in 1773. It is thought there were some 80,000 people there when it occurred, but most of them moved away right afterward, to start a new city in another valley they thought safer.

So now Antigua is a strange community, in which people may be living in remnants of churches or of nobilities' houses and where shops of workmen or of tradesmen occupy the wings of the Capuchin monastery, the courtyards heaped with debris overgrown with vegetation or strewn with huge blocks of fallen masonry.

Such are some present aspects surrounding the busy life of a city of 10,000 or so, that has been free from serious earth tremors for a century and a half. Here an American botanist and his English wife found ruin that makes the basis of the story, "The House in Antigua."

It was one of the great homes of the city when it was completed in 1634, built by the aristocratic Don Luis de las Infantas Mendoza y Venegas, arrived two years before to assume the office equivalent to supreme court justice.

There begins a variegated record, to which drama and tragedy lend the major colors. The later chapters have brighter portions, the happiest being when it comes about that the young husband and wife find that his business calls for a home in the region, and it is possible for them to buy this much damaged house with the hope of restoring it.

So the work began in 1930, when the habitable portions were still occupied by a number of families. The sala, main room of the Casa del Oidor as it was called then, measured 90 feet by 22, and there four families had their homes. In other parts of the building a master mason, a woodworker and others were quartered, perhaps paying 50 cents a month, perhaps nothing.

With the greatest consideration, the new owners, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Popenoe, took possession, disturbing these people as little as possible as the restoration began at a distant boundary. The mason proved competent to direct others in excavating debris and in reconstruction, and the woodworker proved his skill in difficult renewing of doors, casements and delicate grills. Widowed Maria and her three young daughters stayed on, the mother to be housekeeper and the daughters to assist.

In carefully sifted debris were found bits of tile from roofs and floors, iron door-bolts and hinges, part of a door panel and of a bedpost. Under the lady's constant attention the work went on, though but very slowly in a country where a little done in a day is counted enough.

Toward the end of 1932, when only the kitchen and one bedroom were finished, there came a pause, as the Lady passed on. But after a little the work began again, to fulfill her deep purpose to have the once noble dwelling again look as it did when first built; then, to be opened for all who care for such things.

The long record of this house and its restoration is significant and symbolic, as the author sees it. Like it, the world may be viewed as "a Ruin that includes numerous heaps of debris, containing valuable materials and fragments." The whole course followed here might "well be studied as a microsmic, but none the less real, example for all who aspire to re-create the Ruin."

Collectors' Clubs Meetings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A seventeenth-century French pewter kettle, two rare Swiss lavabos, elaborate German flagons, plates and platters, were but a part of the collection of Continental pewter gathered in Europe this last summer by Carl W. Lang and exhibited at the home of Mrs. John R. Mason in Melrose, at the October meeting of the Pewter Collectors' Club.

The arrangement of the collection on a large round table was very effective, and the soft, silvery sheen of the pewter was well set off by a background of crimson damask. Mr. Lang told of his experiences in collecting, emphasizing the difficulty of obtaining old pewter on the Continent, through its purchase by various governments for munitions. Consequently, the price has advanced 80 per cent.

Professor Raymond of Harvard then gave valuable information regarding the differences to be noted between English and Continental ware, particulars which every pewter collector should note. Nearly all decorated pewter is Continental, while English pieces depend upon line and proportion for their attractions. Graven work, used but seldom on English pewter (and that of the seventeenth century), is a very popular Continental form of decoration. English pewterers cast only the simplest forms, while Belgian, Swiss, French and German workers made elaborate molds.

Another distinguishing feature is the nature of the metal used. In general, Continental pewter is inferior to the English, due chiefly to the cost of tin, which had to be brought from Cornwall, England, or the Malay States. Guild laws on the Continent varied with the different towns, and did not hold the workers to such strict regulations as did the many English guilds, which were all controlled from London.

Contrary to general supposition, the rose mark does not distinguish English pewter from Continental. Rather, it should be a warning to a prospective purchaser to examine the piece very carefully, as reproducers today are particularly fond of thus marking new pieces. The rose and crown on Continental pewter is really a mark of inferior metal, while German pieces with "KK" stamped on the back are composed of the poorest quality of pewter.

Professor Raymond explained a distinction between American, English and Continental porringers. An American example always has some sort of bracket underneath the handle, thus making a strong joining. English handles were merely soldered on, which accounts for the rarity of the English sort. These handles broke off easily, and many original English porringers today are classed as bowls or basins. Molds of Continental porringers were made so that the handle and bowl were cast in one piece, and consequently have lasted in greater quantities.

Some of the characteristics of the pewter being turned out today are: poor color; sharp edges; the mark too carefully centered. Quantities of this new ware, made from old bar tops, are being offered on the Continent to the careless purchaser.

Mabel M. Swan

Color Scheme For Modern Room

An apartment decorated in the modern manner may combine tones of brown, beige, chartreuse, coral and amber, in artful fashion. Walls are coated in a light, woodsy brown, while the indirect lighting is reflected by a ceiling painted pale beige. Furniture is of modern "blonde" woods, and deep-cushioned chairs and couches are upholstered in chartreuse, dull coral and dark rust tones.

New Trends in French Taste

By Bernard Champigneulles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The International Exposition of Art and Technique in Modern Life clearly underlines the reaction from those trends which have been dominant in the realm of decoration in recent years. At the Exposition of Decorative Arts in 1925 the advance guard decorators spoke only of "functionalism," and in the furnishing and decoration of a home the artist was gradually giving place to the engineer. Today we see once more those qualities which go to create luxury, charm and comfort. The house is no longer just a temporary shelter. It no longer sacrifices beauty to utility, nor dreams to comfort. It becomes the foundation of family life, with the work, rest, play and meditation that life includes.

Those are the general tendencies which prevail at the Exposition. In the sumptuous yet sober pavilion of domestic architecture, in the furniture pavilion and in the palace of decorative art, we see these ideas clearly exemplified. The one which strikes the public most forcibly is the return to the curved line. French decorators are abandoning the sterile forms of rectilinear furniture; they will have nothing more to do with cubes and other bare geometrical forms.

Grace Displaces Angularity

Rigid severity is disappearing from their work, which is now adorned with all sorts of decorative graces. Without omitting anything which would ensure comfort or provide a suitable frame for practical living, fancy has a larger part in their creations. They are beginning to repudiate square glass tiles and seats made of steel tubing, and to turn back to tradition in a search of certain elements which have ensured the supremacy of French cabinet-makers throughout history. Without copying the period work of these illustrious predecessors, and while remaining absolutely modern, French decorators today are composing ensembles which proceed from the styles of the past.

Thus, today we should not be surprised to find rounded chairs, curved commodes and elaborately draped hangings. Particularly striking examples of this are to be seen in André Arbus' "Demeure en Ile-de-France," where, in spite of the richness of materials employed, the ensemble radiates an atmosphere of intimacy which the curved line tends to impart.

Another example of this new trend is the "Salon d'Ambassade" by J. L. Sue, a formal room conceived in a somewhat theatrical style and which takes its inspiration from the rather affected charms of the baroque. Maurice Dufrène's "Bedroom," which arouses so much admiration and so much criticism, is also made up of undulating lines, which appear in the stylishly graphic quality of the metal furniture as well as in the frames of doors panelled in quilted satin and the luminous rings which diffuse the light.

All Circular Here

With the lady's "Small Boudoir" by Suzanne Guiguichon, all of white fur and light wood, we find a veritable obsession for circular forms. The room is exactly round, and every piece of furniture seems centered by the compass. The general effect is charming. "The "Library-Office," by Ropin, is also inscribed within a circle. It is an attractive arrangement. Rounded rooms, it should be emphasized, always seem larger than square ones. The corners which are thus eliminated are by no means wasted. They can be used to form cupboards, closets, etc., that are extremely useful to the housewife.

This tendency in decoration is not confined to furniture alone, but extends to all accessories. Thus, the magnificent gates in wrought-iron-work by Subes have bent themselves to the most intricate caprices of the artist. Lalique's glassware, Perzel's lighting appliances, Luc Lanel's ceramics, all take their inspiration from a circle, just as do the decorative statues carved by J. E. Bachelet in large pieces of ivory which follow the curved line of an elephant's tusk.

All this mode of expression is a decisive about-face from the direction taken by the exhibition of 1925, already referred to. Following that, the machine age, "standardized" production, the discovery of new building materials—and in particular of reinforced concrete—seemed for a time to indicate that all tradition was to be abandoned and that decoration was due for radical revolution. Even the structural elements of architecture were modified. Certain modern inventions, such as central heating and electric light, transformed the very principles of decoration. New social conditions, the development of industry and the massing of the population in towns created housing problems which completely changed many aspects of the situation.

Accustomed to the pure and unadorned forms of the ocean liner, the automobile, the airplane and industrial structures, the decorator drew his inspiration from the simplest and most sober lines. There was a tendency to seek, above all, the logical and practical character of objects. A piece of furniture was the servant of man: its usefulness (its "functional nature") must come first.

This was sailing very near the wind in dangerous waters. The problem of decorating a house became a series of mathematical postulates. Furthermore, mass production with its impersonal Automatism was replacing the individual work of the artisan, developed by long years of tradition in the love and understanding of all that had to do with his craft. In the revelations of the present exhibition the artist and the traditional craftsman again work sympathetically together. The harshness and rigidity of the engineer's approach to decoration has been cast aside.

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Colors in Cathay

IT IS amusing, sometimes, to think idly of a color; and then to picture the things here in China with which it is first related in one's mind: chance images, like the wings of a bright bird flashing past.

Living up to the reputation of human beings among psychologists, we think first—obviously—of red. Lacquer red: the most vital and brilliant color in the China of the storybooks, so closely linked with the lore of Cathay that it is even called "Chinese red." But in the real China, too, it has a conspicuous place. In Peking, where the old traditional styles of architecture and decoration are still the dominating motif, notes of red echo through the city like swift toots on a brazen horn. Here and there, high superstructures rise above the city walls—watch-towers, vividly lacquered. While on the scarred grey battlements which surround the Forbidden City, little scarlet turrets guard the corners, their faceted eaves reflected in the moat below them. Pavilions cast shadows in old gardens, among the pools and the rockeries, with red pillars supporting the small curving roofs. And as one rides in a rickshaw along the narrow *hutungs,* scarlet gates hurl themselves into sight on either hand, like a succession of shouts.

Bridal processions straggle along the streets, bearing wedding chairs with their curtains of embroidered red silk. In one of them, awed and frightened, sits the little bride in a scarlet costume, the headdress glittering with tiny mirrors: for red is the marriage color. It is the dominant hue, too, in the lacquer-ware which the West always associates with China: the round bowls, the trays, the chests, the gay furniture carved in elaborate designs and edged in gilt. Lacquer red: truest of reds in Cathay.

* * *

BLUE, HOWEVER, HAS often been called the most widespread color in this great land of four hundred million people. Not in the China of the romantic legends, of the curio shops and the travel bureaus; but in the everyday China, in which people work and earn their livings. Here it is the hue worn most by the masses. On the streets of the cities, the greater number of passersby are clothed in it, in various shades and conditions. Light blue, medium blue, dark blue, old blue, new blue, bleached blue, faded blue. Blue trousers, blue coats, blue jackets, blue umbrellas, blue bundles. Nearly all of the cloth is cotton; but now and then, on a well-to-do young girl, or a dapper office clerk with the pale hands and small-boned ivory face of the cities, one sees a robe of blue silk in a bright azure or electric shade.

In the country, as well, it is the color worn most often. One sees blue-clad figures scattered everywhere over the fields, their backs bent to their toil. In summer, with the heavy background of green growth, the color seems neutral in tone. But in winter, when the earth is bare and brown, and the great cold polishes the air until it glitters—then the lone, blowing blue of the humbly dressed figures stands out in sharp relief, with the deep transparency of a jewel.

But not only in clothing must one look for blue. One finds it in the softly bright designs of enamel and cloisonné. It gleams in the clear rich luster of Peking glass. While antique headdresses and fans, wrought of kingfisher feathers from the South, carry a blue as delicate as if they were made of flowers.

* * *

YELLOW IS ANOTHER color which comes to mind as soon as one thinks of the hues of Cathay. Yellow was the color of the emperors—"Imperial Yellow." In the empty halls of the Forbidden City, faded and dusty, there may still be seen the Dragon Thrones of the Ch'ing rulers, with their yellow silk cushions and canopies and banners, especially woven and embroidered for the sole use of the Sons of Heaven. Throughout the palaces, the mighty roofs are colored with yellow-glazed tiles—great blocks of slanting gold, shining in the sun in a vast rhythmic pattern. Often, too, the emperors ate from dishes of the finest yellow porcelain, baked in the kilns of the best craftsmen, and marked with the imperial "chop"—so that no one of lesser rank might use them.

But yellow did not belong to the emperors alone, with however much pomp they might claim it. For yellow belongs to the common man, as well—in the level shimmer of the June wheat fields, in the ripening corn, in the leaves which fall down on the tilted grey roofs in autumn. And even the royal family could not monopolize the sun—that brilliant, dry, yellow sunshine which dominates the North China climate throughout the greater part of the year.

* * *

PURPLE IS ONE of the richest tones of the Chinese spectrum. One thinks of the necklaces of amethyst in the little shops on Bead Street, and the larger blocks of it carved into graceful figurines. We have seen it in the old mandarin coats, a deep morning-glory background for embroidered flowers and butterflies. In the country and in the marketplaces, we have found it in the great baskets of eggplants, growing globe-shaped from their stems: each a sphere of vivid purple, polished like porcelain, shining like glass. And, looking into them as in a mirror, we have seen all the sights of the neighborhood reflected in miniature upon their gleaming sides.

In a large measure, purple is the color of the hills beyond Peking. It appears upon them in an octave of tones, depending on the light and shadow of the day. Sometimes they are high and dark, sometimes low and misty, sometimes pale and clear—purple as carven amethyst.

Orange is a color which adds gaiety to the Peking scene. In May, at the time of the pilgrimage to Miao Feng Shan, troops of wayfarers crowd through the gates and jog along the country roads—in carts or afoot, displaying orange pennants and wearing turbans of orange cotton cloth around their heads. We accept it with secret ruefulness in a gift at Chinese New Year, when our well-meaning servants present us with a pair of blackwood lanterns, with gaudy birds and flowers painted upon their loud orange linings. Nature, happily, uses the cheerful hue with much better taste. During the autumn and winter we find, heaped on wayside stalls or in the baskets of venders, piles of orange-colored persimmons, brilliant and glowing.

* * *

MANY PEOPLE, COMING to North China in the summer, might choose green as the predominant color of the land. There is the light green of the graceful willows; the even green of the planted fields; the brilliant green of the rice-paddies; the dark green of the pines around Peking. And when one thinks of China, one thinks of bamboo. It is not common in the North; but even so, it is a symbol woven so closely into the art and lore of Cathay, that its delicate slanting design must be added to the chord of ideas which the thought of green sounds within the mind.

Another green note in the same collective sound, of course, is jade. China without jade is unthinkable—China without its most precious and emblematic substance. Within the deep stillness of green jade jewelry, and of carved jade figures, one finds the cool clarity of water, the soft touch of leaves, and all the verdant reflections of a Chinese summer in its infinite repetition.

* * *

PINK, TOO, COMES to mind when one lists the colors of Cathay: a pink which is sometimes fragile as the inside of a shell, sometimes vivid as a sunset. One remembers little delicate pieces of porcelain—rare and antique and frail, the glazed paste tinted with an oxide taken from gold. One thinks of rose quartz, that most frivolous and feminine of stones, carved into dainty pendants, or into the figures of legendary ladies in gracefully twisted robes. And one thinks of the vivid, unusual pink which is found in heavy old silks—once woven in the provinces as tribute to the imperial court. In it we have seen a daring shade which is indescribable, a shade unknown to the West; a shade which, if translated into music, would be written in a minor key.

But above all, pink is the color of the lotus—of that ancient, symbolic and sacred flower which seems to hold the spiritual heart of all the highest Chinese tradition hidden between its great petals and its secret calyx. In the heat and rains of summer, at the year's climax of fruition, the lotus buds open grandly among their vast round leaves—beautiful and perfect in their curving cones of pink.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

What the Seagull Lacks

THE geometric grace of silver flight
Above the furrows of the unplowed sea
Is not the absolute of winged delight,
Nor may it ever be,
For earthbound man has need of lilting song,
Night-through: day-long.

Though myriad clacking seagulls cleave the sky,
Their moving loveliness is never quite
Perfection—only song may satisfy
Man's heart eternally,
For planets, moons, and all the starry throng
Are bound with song.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $9.00 Three months ... $2.25
Six months ... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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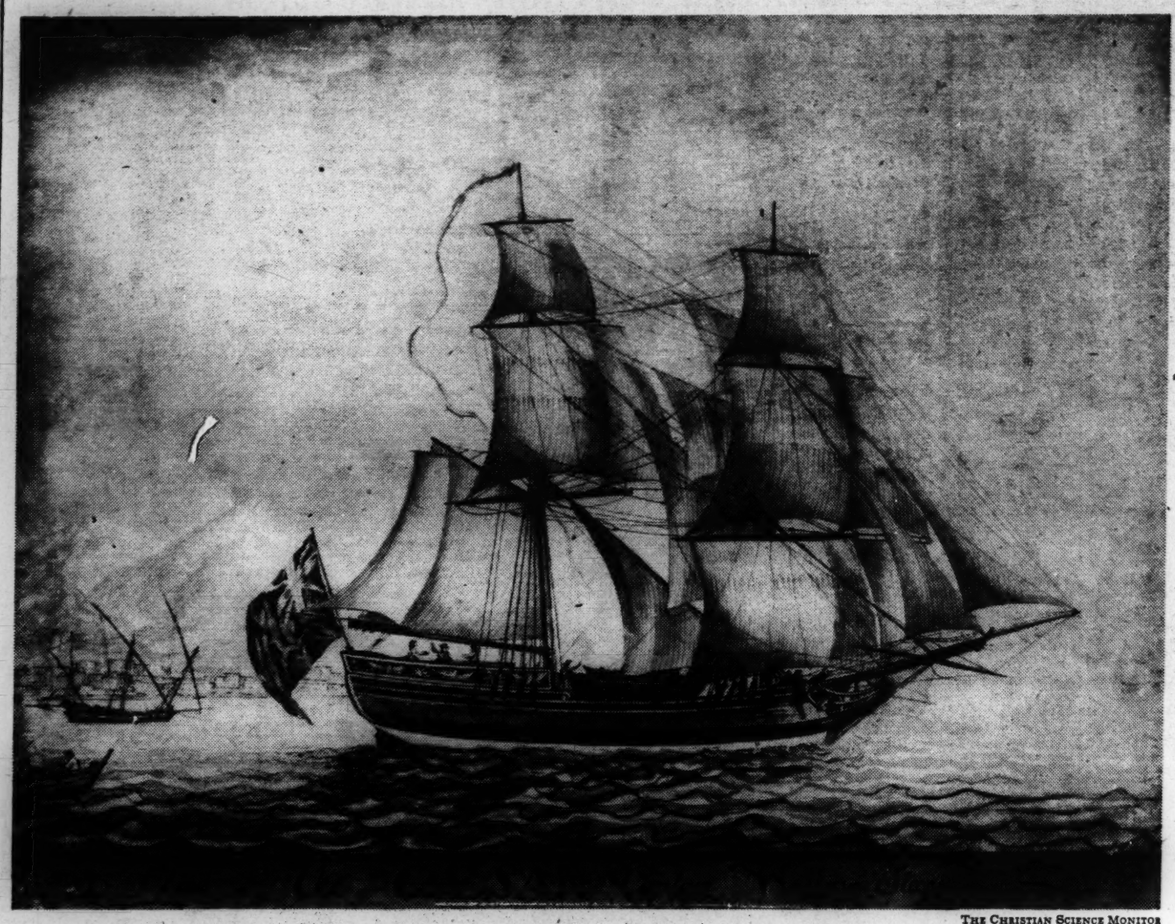
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BRIG "CAESAR," ANCHORED IN THE BAY OF NAPLES: *An Old Water-Color Made in* 1788

THE Brig "Caesar" was built at Douglas, Isle of Man, in 1783. She sailed from Mona's Isle, October, 1788, with 657 barrels of red herrings, cured in the ancient "Fish-house" in Douglas. The cargo was destined for Naples, where, in that beautiful bay, the picture was painted. In the background Mount Vesuvius may be seen, with smoke curling from the volcano. Note on the flag at the stern of the ship the "Three Legs of Man," which are, at the same time, the "Arms of Man."

Seeking and Finding

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A YOUNG man left the residence of some friends late one afternoon to return home on horseback—a distance of many miles. The bush track was unfamiliar, and without noticing the mistake, he took a wrong turning. Soon darkness began to fall, and with it came the realization that he was lost in the wilderness. He must seek and find the right way home. The light of the steadfast stars showed the dim outlines of the mountain, at the foot of which was his dwelling place. Keeping his course steadily in the direction of the mountain, after prolonged and painstaking effort, he arrived home safely.

Who, having seen a mountain towering above the plain, has not felt uplifted by its majesty, comforted by its quiet strength, grateful for its guiding presence? Before the vastness of such a scene we may be led to contemplate the might, majesty, glory, and infinity of divine Mind, and the consequent nothingness of matter.

Having previously been healed of heart trouble, through learning the truth in Christian Science, the young man found in this experience of seeking and finding the right way a useful lesson. Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 241): "One's aim, a point beyond faith, should be to find the footsteps of Truth, the way to health and holiness. We should strive to reach the Horeb height where God is revealed."

The mental wayfarer will not find any guidance in a material sense of science, religion, or medicine, whereby to lift his consciousness into the understanding of eternal Truth. Christian Science alone reveals the whole truth about God and man, and proves by healing and regeneration that the material or mortal concept is not man, for man in God's likeness is and forever has been wholly spiritual, even the infinite manifestation of infinite Mind.

Christian Science teaches that God is supreme; and "the mountain of his holiness" reveals Him as protecting power, the ever-present influence for good, the guiding and governing omnipresent One. Christian Science lifts human consciousness to behold man as spiritually perfect, and this pure discernment destroys the false belief that man is ever sick or sinful.

What cause for rejoicing that it is now possible for all mankind to reach "the Horeb height where God is revealed"! "Thus saith the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity, whose name is Holy; I dwell in the high and holy place, with him also that is of a contrite and humble spirit, to revive the spirit of the humble, and to revive the heart of the contrite ones" (Isaiah 57:15). Note that it is he "of a contrite and humble spirit" who finds God dwelling with him, for such a one is prepared to relinquish false theological views of God and man, and to accept the spiritual truth of Christian Science, which leads one into a new world of Spirit. Through seeking and finding a higher and holier spiritual consciousness the humble, trustful, and contrite heart finds God and is at peace.

To those pilgrims on earth who are seeking but not finding health in matter, security in gold, happiness in some far-off place, or good in personality, the experience of the one who looked toward the mountain for guidance may be helpful. Is it not evident that such seekers are off the right track? And is not now the time to correct their course, and to seek and find the only way to "health and holiness"? How true it is that as we turn to the enduring, the eternal, even to God, for health, home, and heaven, we find them here and now. And those who turn to God in this way will find Christian Science a sure and sufficient guide out of mental darkness. The mount of revelation may seem dim and distant, and at first scarcely discernible to the wayfarer, but it points the way to God, divine Love, whither every individual who strives for that which is pure and perfect, wholesome and humble, tender and true, is irresistibly attracted.

Christ Jesus mapped out this path to "health and holiness." He turned the thoughts of the people to God, and to the Christ, Truth, for redemption, salvation, and healing. He said (Matthew 7:7), "Seek, and ye shall find." And he also told us what to seek, even "the kingdom of God, and his righteousness" (Matthew 6:33). As we learn to glorify God, Love, Life, Truth, by right thinking and acting, we find that God is ever with us as our animating divine Principle.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 328): "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God. Whatever obstructs the way,—causing to stumble, fall, or faint, those mortals who are striving to enter the path,—divine Love will remove; and uplift the fallen and strengthen the weak." Such finding of the presence and power of divine Love ever with us is heaven itself.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Suchen und Finden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN junger Mann ritt einst gegen Abend von der Wohnung seiner Freunde nach Hause—eine Entfernung von vielen Meilen. Er war mit dem Urwaldpfad nicht vertraut; und ohne es zu merken, schlug er eine falsche Richtung ein. Bald begann es zu dunkeln, und er erkannte, daß er sich in der Wildnis verirrt hatte. Er mußte den rechten Weg nach Hause suchen und finden. Das Licht der feststehenden Sterne zeigte die verschwommenen Umrisse des Berges, an dessen Fuße seine Wohnung war. Als er unbeirrt nach dem Berge zu weiterritt, kam er nach langer und mühsamer Anstrengung wohlbehalten zu Hause an.

Wer hat sich nicht schon beim Anblick eines über die Ebene emporragenden Berges durch dessen Majestät gehoben, durch seine ruhige Gewalt ermutigt gefühlt und ist nicht für seine führende Anwesenheit dankbar gewesen? Die Großartigkeit eines solchen Anblicks mag uns veranlassen, über die Macht, die Majestät, die Herrlichkeit und die Unendlichkeit des göttlichen Gemüts und die daraus folgende Nichtsheit der Materie nachzudenken.

Der junge Mann, der vorher von einem Herzleiden dadurch geheilt worden, daß er die Wahrheit in der Christlichen Wissenschaft verstehen gelernt hatte, zog aus dieser Erfahrung, in der er den rechten Weg suchte und fand, eine nützliche Lehre. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 241): „Unser Ziel, ein Schritt über den Glauben hinaus, sollte sein, die Fußtapfen der Wahrheit zu finden, den Weg zu Gesundheit und Heiligkeit. Wir sollten danach streben, die Horebshöhe zu erreichen, wo Gott sich offenbart".

Der mentale Wanderer wird in einem materiellen Sinn von Wissenschaft, Religion oder Arznei keine Führung finden, sein Bewußtsein zum Verständnis der ewigen Wahrheit zu erheben. Nur die Christliche Wissenschaft enthüllt die ganze Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen und beweist durch Heilung und Erneuerung, daß der materielle oder sterbliche Begriff nicht der Mensch ist; denn der Mensch in Gottes Ebenbild ist und war immer rein geistig, ja die unendliche Offenbarwerdung des unendlichen Gemüts.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß Gott allerhaben ist, und „sein heiliger Berg" enthüllt Ihn als beschützende Macht, als den allgegenwärtigen Einfluß zum Guten, den führenden und regierenden allgegenwärtigen Einen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft erhebt das menschliche Bewußtsein zu der Wahrnehmung, daß der Mensch geistig vollkommen ist, und diese reine Wahrnehmung vernichtet den falschen Glauben, daß der Mensch je krank oder sündig sei.

Wieviel Grund zur Freude es doch ist, daß die ganze Menschheit nun „die Horebshöhe" erreichen kann, „wo Gott sich offenbart"! „Denn also spricht der Hohe und Erhabene, der ewiglich wohnt, des Name heilig ist: Der ich in der Höhe und im Heiligtum wohne und bei denen, die zerschlagenen und demütigen Geistes sind, auf daß ich erquicke den Geist der Gedemütigten und das Herz der Zerschlagenen" (Jes. 57, 15). Es ist zu beachten, daß einer, der „zerschlagenen und demütigen Geistes" ist, findet, daß Gott bei ihm wohnt; denn er ist bereit, falsche theologische Anschauungen über Gott und den Menschen aufzugeben und die geistige Wahrheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft anzunehmen, die einen in eine neue Welt des Geistes führt. Durch Suchen und Finden eines höheren und heiligeren geistigen Bewußtseins findet das demütige, vertrauensvolle und zerschlagene Herz Gott und Frieden.

Den Erdenpilgern, die Gesundheit in der Materie, Sicherheit in Gold, Glück an irgend einem fernen Ort oder Gutes in Persönlichkeit suchen, aber nicht finden, kann die Erfahrung des jungen Mannes, der nach dem Berge blickte, als er der Führung bedurfte, hilfreich sein. Ist es nicht einleuchtend, daß solche Sucher nicht auf dem rechten Wege sind? Und ist es nicht jetzt an der Zeit, daß sie ihre Richtung ändern und den einzigen Weg zu „Gesundheit und Heiligkeit" suchen und finden? Wie wahr es doch ist, daß wir, wenn wir uns an das Bleibende, das Ewige, an Gott wenden, Gesundheit, Heimat und den Himmel hier und jetzt finden. Und wer sich so an Gott wendet, wird finden, daß die Christliche Wissenschaft sicher und vollständig aus mentaler Finsternis herausführt. Der Berg der Offenbarung mag verschwommen und weit entfernt und dem Wanderer zuerst kaum erkennbar scheinen; aber er weist den Weg zu Gott, der göttlichen Liebe, die unwiderstehlich jeden Menschen anzieht, der nach dem strebt, was rein und vollkommen, heilsam und demütig, liebreich und wahr ist.

Christus Jesus wies diesen Weg zu „Gesundheit und Heiligkeit". Er lenkte die Gedanken der Menschen, die Errettung, Erlösung und Heilung suchten, auf Gott und auf den Christus, die Wahrheit, hin. Er sagte (Matth. 7, 7): „Suchet, so werdet ihr finden". Und er sagte uns auch, was wir suchen sollten, nämlich „das Reich Gottes und seine Gerechtigkeit" (Matth. 6, 33). Wenn wir durch rechtes Denken und Handeln Gott, die Liebe, das Leben, die Wahrheit, verherrlichen lernen, finden wir, daß Gott als das uns beseelende Prinzip immer bei uns ist.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 328): „Nur der steigt auf den Berg der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der dem Wegweiser, der geistigen Gegenwart und der Idee Gottes, folgt. Alles, was den Weg versperrt—was die Sterblichen, die danach trachten, den Weg zu gehen, straucheln, fallen oder ermatten läßt—wird die göttliche Liebe beseitigen; sie wird die Gefallenen aufrichten und die Schwachen stärken". Dieses Finden, daß die Gegenwart und Macht der göttlichen Liebe immer bei uns ist, ist der Himmel selber.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Locating the Actual Treasure Island

HAVE you ever thought of the world's greatest juvenile story as being founded on anything more substantial than the sheer fancy of Robert Louis Stevenson? Have you ever speculated as to whether there was, and is, an actual Treasure Island where chests of doubloons and onzas and pieces of eight are still buried in the sands? To me it came as an exciting discovery that there is such a place, that intelligent men still get bitten by the gold bug and spend years in following labyrinthine trails and obscure clues which they believe will lead to hidden treasure.

The island which seems to fit Stevenson's description like a glove is the Isle of Pines, lying ninety miles due south of Havana and fifty miles south of Batabanó, the sponge-fishing town which is its nearest Cuban port. Being a sort of political orphan, the Isle of Pines has been forgotten by mankind, and its amazingly rich treasures, leaving buried gold out of consideration, have been neglected both by exploiters and by romantic seekers after beauty. Surviving centuries of ups and downs as dizzy as those of any scenic railway, it has finally become frontier territory again, so far as the average traveler is concerned, an Unknown Isle where anything can happen, an exotic kingdom of mystery whose lure, to those of inquisitive mind, is insistent.

Columbus first discovered this patch of green on the Great Blue in his voyage of 1494 and named it El Evangelista. For two centuries thereafter it was scarcely noticed by anyone, except as a pretty island with surrounding shoals dangerous to navigation. In the seventeen hundreds the pirates of the Caribbean chose it as the ideal base for their marauding expeditions. . . .

Mardi and I met a young man in Nueva Gerona, the island's capital, who is prepared to spend half of his life, or all of it if necessary, in finding the end of a certain rainbow trail on which he has set out. A few years ago a lady in Nova Scotia who felt indebted to him for his kindness . . . gave him a curious old silver watch of an Italian make, a Bianchi, which had been lying around her house as an heirloom. There was a small embroidered mat inside the back and, stirred by idle curiosity, he cut it open one day and found inside it a paper which disclosed the existence of a fortune in buried treasure. I believe the amount was set down as £50,000. Directions for finding the cache were embodied in a chart giving the exact longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds. He showed me the paper and I perused it with some excitement, but the vital figures had been carefully rubbed off with a knife blade, the young man having set them down indelibly in his memory and there alone. . . .

The treasure-hunter started from Nova Scotia two or three years ago in a small sailing boat and got as far as Nueva Gerona where he paused, and still pauses, working up a local business which is calculated to earn him enough money to pursue his search. He is the soul of patience and cool fortitude. He is certain that the treasure is there. It will wait for him.—From "Cuban Tapestry," by SYDNEY A. CLARK. (Robert M. McBride & Co., New York.)

Gloucester Men

THESE men live with nothing under their feet
But weathered planks: they scan the clouds with eyes
Holding the sea's blue stare: the slow tides beat
The hours passing, shrill with white gulls' cries.
Their hands have a way with nets, a way with oars.
The silvery catch lies gleaming in the sun.
At night they sleep behind unbolted doors,
Listening in their dreams for the sands to run.
Their women stand with skirts whipped by the gale
Against strong knees, hearing from out the east
The lowering threat of what can rip a sail,
Crouching upon the cliffs, a monstrous beast
With no shape save the shape of threatening sound,
Shaking the granite, treading on echoing ground.

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Critics of Football Coach Should Consider Everything

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6—About this time of year the alumni, friends, and "constructive" press in the near vicinity of coaches of teams having tough luck or not turning in top-notch performances usually begin to intimate that "something ought to be done about the situation."

You hear this every year. Sometimes a coach is dropped, or accepts a post at another college because the "wolves" have been howling too loudly.

This coaching business is an important one to the college and university of today for two reasons at least:

First, the man who can build up a winning team usually fills the coffers of the college's exchequer with funds from the fans' pockets. This pays up many of the college's monetary deficits. Second, the desire to attend a college with a good football team, as well as a scholastic reputation, results in increased enrollment for the college of those who may or may not be athletes.

As Well Paid

Now big-time coaches are paid the best of salaries ranging around $10,000 to $15,000 a year. The best professors seldom, if ever, reach such a height of financial remuneration. Thus it is that the college, and its alumni generally, want "results" for their money.

It stands to reason that a coach cannot produce every year. If he has one or two good years, the incoming crop of football players is not likely to be as good. It takes experience for a football team, as well as any other organization, to click.

There are, furthermore, many charges of professionalism making the rounds, and, depending upon the point of view you take toward the ways and means of making your college attractive to potential footballers, so do you brand professionalism and just plain "going out and getting boys" to come to college.

Some of the alumni no doubt go out and try to interest possible football players just out of high school to come to their college because of its high standing, scholastic and "otherwise," and perhaps sadly enough because they believe these boys can make the team, thereby boosting the boy's stock and also the standing of the college—and the college's financial standing.

Many Points of View

I think everyone understands the situation, and there are about as many points of view as there are folks who give it any thought. At any rate, coaching is a big-time profession today, and playing football for any large college is no snap, with many hours of hard practice a day. It's tough on the players and tough on the coaches.

Now what I am getting at is this cry of "Fire the coach" that arises every so often. Perhaps in some instances the allegations are correct, again in many cases they are not, and the implications to the public and to the coaches are unfair.

Out here on this coast there are two instances of this condition, one more prominent than the other. This writer takes no sides, but would like to make a point or two along with the other sports scribes.

Up in Seattle they are after Coach Jimmy Phelan of the University of Washington Huskies who developed a championship team last year which was defeated at the Rose Bowl fairly and squarely by Pittsburgh.

Talk in Los Angeles

Down in Los Angeles, less vociferously, they are intimating that Howard Jones, long-time mentor of Southern California's Trojans, might well be replaced. The championship teams he has turned out have made history. He has run into doleful times the last few years.

Yet, despite his win over Big Ten Ohio State this year, and because California's so-called "Wonder Team" tramped on the Trojans along with others on the coast, it is suggested, "we better get another coach that can do more with the boys." Football defeats serve to make the alumni do unpredictable things.

To the case of Jimmy Phelan. There is an already famous editorial in one of the coast papers which said in part: "There are two things very, very wrong with the University of Washington football team—the system and the coach. Both Seattle and the State of Washington are inordinately proud of the University of Washington crew. It doesn't seem to be necessary to hire oarsmen from Chicago to make it a success. The crew also has a graduate coach. . . ." Jim Phelan coached at Purdue successfully before going to Washington, and graduated from Notre Dame.

There are some boys on the Washington squad from Chicago—but the strange thing remains that there was little if any criticism heard from Seattleites last year (when Washington won the coast conference championship and went to the Rose Bowl), or even at the beginning of this year when Washington had highest hopes of repeating.

The use of the word "hire" in the editorial might be carrying the meaning a bit too far. The departments of education (actual reasons for a boy's going to college) at the University would not admit that its prestige was so low as not to attract boys from other parts of the country. Yale and Harvard get students from the Far West, it is argued. Why not vice versa?

When the critics begin to talk about a coach, they sometimes fail to get to the bottom of the issues at stake. It is more than likely, so we learn from Seattle, that Coach Phelan's reserves, and his kickers, are not up to par; thus the close score losses (Stanford 13-7 after playing the Indians off their feet; Oregon State 6-3; and the tie by Washington State, 7-7). Nevertheless, they beat Southern California 7-0 and S. C. beat Ohio State, which by virtue of football ratings still places Washington pretty far up the list—at least not at the bottom. There is also the possible expectancy that when criticism runs high, so does feeling, and that tension can't help being felt on the playing field and on the campus.

The critics are waiting to see what the Huskies do against the University of California's heretofore undefeated Bears. Coach Phelan's regulars, a sturdy bunch of players, have outgained all the teams they have played against and lost to. Coach Phelan says the regulars have been too tired to punch the ball across when they got to the goal line, and the substitutes haven't had the ability.

Royal Arch Gunnison

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1937-38 Hockey Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—With the teams representing American cities headed for their home openings, and the amateurs also on their way, ice hockey launches its season over the coming week end, but the season will not really get under way over here for another week, as the various rinks, what, with unseasonable weather and the occupancy of their arenas for earlier-season sports, are hardly ready to settle down for the long season which will run over more than four months, with hockey coming three days a week.

The momentary lead obtained by the New York Americans through their capture of the opening game of the season from the Chicago Black Hawks, may mean little at the end of the long season; but the feature of the game, the holding of the Hawks scoreless, indicates that the new goal-keeper of the Americans, Earl Robertson, is likely to prove a valuable cog in their machinery, if not even the hero who will carry the team to a long-sought, but previously, elusive, place among the leading teams of the league.

And basketball that is merely waiting for the conclusion of the football season, is already preparing for an important year. Already, two of the local teams—New York and Fordham Universities—have announced their schedules, and started their practice, and the members of the Eastern Intercollegiate League, re-enforced in their prominence, by the new set-up under Asa Bushnell, are waiting only for the end of the football schedule to start right in with their preparations, though they are dependent on several of the stars of the fall game to round out their ranks.

Champions Are Ready

The champion team of the University of Pennsylvania, which lost several of its stars, notably Francis Murray, by graduation, has several of its substitutes last year in readiness to take their places, but most of them are now busy trying to lift the football team to something like a successful season. Dartmouth and Columbia, second and third, are also busy with football, and cannot even work out until the first of December.

New York University, in addition to the games in Madison Square Garden already announced, has planned a full schedule for its home gymnasium as well, and several trips to other colleges. The season will start on Dec. 10, against University of Newark, and will end March 2, with the classic final game against College of City of New York, at Madison Square Garden. Jan. 12 and 13, just prior to the midyear examinations, the team will make a trip upstate to encounter Union College and Colgate, and right after the examinations, Feb. 3, 4, and 5, University of Maryland, University of Richmond, and University of North Carolina will be visited on successive nights. Temple will also be played, later in the month, at Philadelphia.

Twenty-Game Schedule

Fordham, also outside any regular organization, will carry a 20-game schedule, with two games at Madison Square Garden, 11 games on their home floor, near Rose Hill, the site of the New York Botanical Garden, and six out-of-town, though only three of these call for long trips. These will be to Buffalo, to meet Canisius, Jan. 1, Colgate at Hamilton two weeks later, and Villanova, at Philadelphia, Feb. 4.

The season will begin against the alumni, Dec. 7, and the final game, against Manhattan, at Rose Hill, on Feb 26. The Garden games will be against City College and New York University, and Columbia and Long Island University will be met at home, as a part of the more or less unofficial metropolitan intercollegiate championships.

Anniversary Party For Walter Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—Walter Johnson, who as a gangling Idaho rookie wouldn't risk a big league baseball trial here unless guaranteed a return ticket, will celebrate his 50th anniversary tonight at a dinner given by 450 admirers.

It has been 30 years since Johnson made his Washington debut—and was bunted out of the park. That was the beginning of a 21-year career in which he overcame the handicap of a losing team and made records that place him high in baseball's hall of fame.

Cornell End Being Boomed For All-America Selection

The Cornell Daily Sun, student publication, took up the All-America cause of Brud Holland, Big Red end, who has the fame of a 60-minute player and wins new acclaim in each game he plays. Here is way the Sun presents its case:

We Nominate

Jerome (Brud) Holland for All-America end.

A sixty-minute player for two years, Cornell's great star last year was shunted from the honor by the brilliant work of several players who since have passed from the scene. This year, as a junior, he has been the outstanding Big Red player—sparkling on the defense and a heavy scorer when he carries the ball.

His record speaks for itself:

Against Penn States, he was superb on the defense and in a last-minute stampede of the Cornell eleven that resulted in a 26-19 victory.

It was in the Colgate game that his efforts made him unquestionably the Big Red's greatest threat. Scoring three of the team's six touchdowns, he also played masterfully on the defense, his tackling time and time again bottling up attempted Colgate razzle-dazzle. During a 66-yard touchdown march, Holland made the one-hand catch of a pass with the dexterity of a toe-dancer and threaded his way for a 20-yard gain. His end-around play was twice good for touchdowns.

In the twisting of the Princeton's Tiger's tail Holland caught a pass in the second quarter that put the ball in position for the first Red touchdown.

Although his team faded, the Cornell end played a valiant contest against Syracuse. Here, as in the next week's defeat by Yale, his worth was not discernible in the box score, but typical of his play was when he hauled down All America Clint Frank on two consecutive plays for substantial losses.

Columbia's Lions learned their lesson early in the game—"Don't try Holland's end." The Cornell star was the first man in on Luckman's punts and passes.

This year's record is but a continuation of scintillating play all through last season, when, in a typical performance, at Philadelphia he stopped the Red and Blue single-handed thrice when his end was tried.

If the experts must be convinced, let them talk with anyone who has heard the roar of applause that greets Holland when he leaves a game, let them hear that his fellow-students have chosen him for the most select junior honorary society on the campos.

True enough, the nomination comes before the finish of the Cornell season, but we would have the outstanding play of our great end in the minds of the electors before they have their opinions moulded by the words of others. We put forward this nomination because of silence on the part of Cornell University's publicity department and in full recognition of the fact that publicity is one of the prime factors in the selective process; there is no evil in publicizing our best player—unless there is this nomination, he will be slighted in favor of players less talented but more widely known.

Those who have seen him will know, those who have not can be shown this year's All-America left end is Jerome Holland.

Jerome (Brud) Holland
Cornell Star End

Rocky Mountain Conference Scores

Colorado Mines		Western State	
0-Denver	12	7-Colo. College	3
7-Colo. State	0	26-Colo. Mines	0
0-West. State	26	7-Greeley St.	0
6-Colorado C.	13	0-Brigh'm Y'ung	21
0-Colorado	54		
13	105	40	24
Utah		**Brigham Young**	
19-Montana St.	7	7-Greeley St.	0
14-Brig. Young	0	0-Utah U.	14
7-Idaho U.	9	34-Calif. Aggies	0
7-Greeley S. N.	6	0-Colorado	14
7-Denver	13	10-Portland	13
		21-Western St.	0
54	35	72	41
Denver		**Wyoming**	
12-Colo. Mines	0	20-Ft. Warren	0
12-New Mexico U.	0	7-Nevada U.	9
22-Colo. State	0	6-Colo. College	9
4-Colorado C.	7	7-Colorado St.	0
13-Utah	7	7-Utah St.	34
63	14	47	52
Utah State		**Colorado College**	
6-Montana State	6	3-West. State	7
0-Colorado U.	33	9-Wyoming	6
0-Idaho	0	7-Denver	4
34-Wyoming	7	13-Colorado M.	6
7-Colorado St.	0	6-Washburn	0
47	46	38	23
Colorado State		**Colorado**	
0-Co'o. Mines	7	14-Missouri U	6
0-Denver	22	33-Utah State	0
0-Wyoming	7	14-Brig Young	0
0-Colorado	47	47-Colorado St.	0
0-Utah St	7	34-Colorado M.	0
0	90	162	6
Greeley State		**Montana State**	
0-Brig. Y'ng. U.	7	7-Utah U.	19
33-Montana St.	26	6-Utah State	6
6-Utah	7	26-Greeley St.	33
0-Western St.	7	25-Idaho(SB)	7
		0-Montana	19
39	47	64	84

Two Wolverines Make Majors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 6—With the signing of Vic Heyliger, 1936-37 Michigan hockey captain, to a contract with the Chicago Blackhawks, Michigan becomes the first United States College west of the Alleghanies if not in the country to furnish two graduates to big league hockey, Michigan's other big-league player is Johnny Sherf, captain three years ago and holder of the collegiate scoring record broken by Heyliger, who is now playing with the Detroit Red Wings.

Six-Meter Challenge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 — The Royal Northern Yacht Club of Scotland has sent a challenge for a race next summer for the Seawanhaka Cup which is now held by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club. The challenge has been accepted and dates and other details will be arranged later. This famous trophy has been in circulation nearly 50 years. It is also stated that a British challenge has been received for the Scandinavian Gold Cup.

Larry Hull a Fireman

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 6 (AP)—Larry Hull, outstanding end on the Indian football team, was chosen chief of the Dartmouth College undergraduate fire squad at a meeting of the new members here last night. Jim Feeley, varsity guard, was elected foreman at the same meeting. The undegraduate fire squad is a tradition of more than a century at Dartmouth, with Daniel Webster numbered among its first members.

No 1938 Challenge Now in Sight For Harmsworth Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 6—The British International (Harmsworth) Trophy, world symbol of speedboat supremacy, is likely to remain on the shelf at the Detroit Yacht Club for another year of inactivity, according to the present outlook in American motorboat circles. Jan. 1 is the challenge deadline and there has been no indication of any defi coming from abroad, despite high British hopes raised when Sir Malcolm Campbell established a new water-speed mark of 129.5 miles an hour in September.

Campbell's unlimited hydroplane, Bluebird, was built entirely as a mile-trial boat and is not deemed stable enough to weather 60 or 90 nautical miles of Harmsworth competition. The British press, however, was hopeful that Sir Malcolm, or a syndicate, encouraged by Bluebird's speed performance, would construct a challenger and make another bid in 1938 for the competitive title held by Gar Wood since 1920.

The last Harmsworth series was staged on the St. Clair River near Detroit in 1933 when Hubert Scott-Paine brought over his Miss Britain III and finished astern of Gar Wodd's Miss America X in the two decisive races. Miss Britain lacked the power developed for Campbell's Bluebird and it is apparent that the British could turn out a formidable challenger if the project was undertaken.

When the Harsmworth race is revived, and a challenge should be forthcoming by 1939, more than a mere American-British duel may develop for the famous trophy. Italy is hopeful of producing a challenger and now Germany intends to turn out a contender for the international water-speed mark.

Gar Wood, the American champion, has made no announcement of his plans. Wood values highly the mile record wrested from him by Campbell; but it is unlikely that he will give any thought to a new Miss America until a definite Harmsworth challenge is received.

College Football Results

Arkansas Tech 41, Monticello A. & M. 14.
Arizona 13, Loyola (L. A.) 6.
Albany C. 13, Pacific C. 0.

Bacone 0, E. C. Okla. T. 0.

California Ramblers 7, C. of Pacific 4.
Cape Girardeau T. 13, So. Illinois N. 0.
Central (Mo.) 19, Missouri Valley 13.
Central Okla. T. 0, N. E. Okla. T. 0.
Coast Guard 7, Mass. State 6.
Coe 13, Knox 0.
C. of Emporia 14, McPherson 0.

Dartmouth (JV) 20, Harvard (JV) 0.
Doane 26, Nebraska Wes. 6.
Duluth T. 19, Winona T. 0.

Lacrosse T. 13, Eau Claire T. 6.
Lock Haven T. 6, Westchester T. 0.

Mercer 25, Presbyterian 13.
Mesa (JC) 26, Adams St. N. 7.
Miami 25 Stetson 13.
Midland 0, Hastings 0.
Middle Tenn. T. 19, Austin-Peay N. 0.
Mississippi 27, George Washington 6.
Mississippi C. 18, Spring Hill 7.
Mississippi T. 34, Union 0.
Morehead T. 9, Tennessee Tech 6.
Morningside 0, Kansas Wes. 0.
Morris Harvey 12, Bluefield 0.
Murray (Ky.) T. 19, West Tennessee T. 0.

Naval Apprentice 7, Lenoir-Rhyne 7.
Newberry 19, Alabama T. 6.
North Texas T. 10, S. W. Texas T. 3.
N. W. Okla. T. 27, S. W. Okla. T. 20.
N. C. State 0, Southeastern (La.) 0.
New River State 12, Bridgewater 0.

Ottawa 13, Bethel 0.
Oklahoma Baptist 24, S. E. Okla. T. 14.
Oklahoma City 19, Missouri Mines 7.

Rockhurst 7, Maryville T. 0.
Rolling 34, Oglethorpe 0.

S. B. State 20, Laverne 0.
S. F. Austin 2, Louisiana N. 0.
St. Ambrose 27, Parsons 6.
Superior T. 12, River Falls T. 0.

Tennessee Wes. 20, Milligan 20.
Texas Tech 25, Loyola (N. O.) 6.
Texas Wesleyan 7, St. Edward's 0.
Trinity 16, Southwestern 13.

Upper Iowa 40, Iowa Wesleyan 8.

Wayne T. 24, Peru T. 20.
Washington 12, Oklahoma A. and M. 0.
Western Union 7, Columbia C. 6.
West Liberty 14, Fairmont T. 13.

York 0, Seward 0.

N. Y. Amerks A Mixture of New And Old Players

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The National Hockey League's "orphans," the New York Americans, come up to the opening of the new season with a mixture of new and old players that leaves their status almost as uncertain as it was last winter, when the league finally had to take over the franchise from Bill Dwyer.

Manager Red Dutton hopes the "bargain" players he has collected from various sources will make his team stronger than the outfit that finished last in the international division last season. So do the fans and the other clubs in the league, but none of the Amerks' rivals were willing to hand the star-spangled club a real shot at the Stanley Cup without receiving plenty of cash in return.

And cash is what the Americans lack most.

Probably the most expensive of the American purchases was that of Earl Robertson, Detroit's spare goalie, who was the hero of the Stanley Cup playoffs last March. Jack Adams, Detroit manager, let him go because he wanted to see Earl get his chance in the big time and because it was obvious the Americans could not get along at all without a good netminder to take the place of Roy Worters.

Robertson still has to make good with the critical customers in Madison Square Garden. Just to play safe, in case of injury or failure, Dutton has decided to carry a spare, Alfie Moore from New Haven, through the season.

The Americans also got Johnny Gallagher, who has been making a good stab at a comeback after an automobile mishap a couple of years ago; Happy Day, veteran defenseman, and Jack Shill, an experienced winger. Gallagher also came from the Red Wings and Day and Shill from Toronto.

Dutton has been hinting of a deal on the fire for an unidentified star winger, but so far it hasn't materialized.

In the clever Art Chapman, Dave "Sweeney" Schriner and Lorne Carr, the Amerks have a goal-getting combination about as good as any in the league. Nels Stewart will pivot the second line with Shill and Joe Lamb on the wings. Tommy Anderson and Eddie Wiseman are slated for the third-string duty with big Deed Klein and Charlie Mason, a former Ranger, scrapping for the third spot.

Happy Emms, a veteran who will tackle any job on the team, is lined up for utility duty. He likely will put in a good bit of time on defense helping out Gallagher, Day, Joe Jerwa, a rushing rear-guard who may ring up a good many goals if he isn't kept too busy holding off the enemy, and the small but effective Al Murray.

When the Boston Bruins could not come to terms with Hooley Smith, veteran forward and general utility man, Americans purchased him in a straight cash deal. He has performed with Ottawa, Montreal, Boston and before his professional debut he was a member of the 1924 Canadian Olympic team.

Eastern College Scores

Harvard		Yale	
54-Springfield	0	26-Maine	0
34-Brown	7	27-Pennsylvania	7
0-Navy	7	15-Army	7
2-Dartmouth	20	9-Cornell	0
34-Princeton	6	9-Dartmouth	9
124	33	86	23
Cornell		**Dartmouth**	
26-Penn State	19	39-Bates	0
40-Colgate	7	31-Amherst	7
20-Princeton	7	42-Springfield	0
6-Syracuse	14	41-Brown	0
0-Yale	9	20-Harvard	2
14-Columbia	0	9-Yale	9
106	56	182	18
Columbia		**Syracuse**	
40-Williams	6	26-Clarkson	6
18-Army	21	40-St. Lawrence	0
26-Pennsylvania	6	14-Cornell	6
6-Brown	7	0-Maryland	13
0-Cornell	14	19-Penn. State	13
90	54	99	38
Holy Cross		**Pittsburgh**	
21-St. Anselm	0	59-Ohio Wesleyan	0
7-Providence	0	20-West Virginia	0
27-Georgetown	6	6-Duquesne	0
7-Georgia	6	0-Fordham	0
6-W. Maryland	7	21-Wisconsin	0
0-Temple	0	25-Carnegie Tech	14
68	12	131	14
Colgate		**Brown**	
21-St. Lawrence	0	20-Conn State	0
7-Cornell	40	13-R. I. State	6
34-St. Bonavent.	0	7-Harvard	34
6-Tulane	7	7-Dartmouth	41
0-Duke	13	7-Columbia	6
7-N. Y. U.	14	19-Tufts	0
75	74	66	87
Pennsylvania		**Fordham**	
28-Maryland	21	66-F. & M.	0
7-Yale	27	48-Waynesburg	0
6-Columbia	26	0-Pittsburgh	0
0-Georgetown	0	7-Tex. Christ'n	0
14-Navy	7	14-No. Carolina	0
55	81	35	6
New York		**Annapolis**	
37-Penn M. C.	6	45-W. & M.	0
18-Carnegie Tech	14	32-The Citadel	0
6-No. Carolina	13	40-Virginia	13
59-St. John's	0	0-Harvard	0
0-Lafayette	13	7-Notre Dame	9
14-Colgate	7	7-Pennsylvania	14
134	59	131	36
Princeton		**West Point**	
26-Virginia	0	21-Clemson	6
7-Cornell	20	21-Columbia	18
16-Chicago	7	7-Yale	15
6-Rutgers	0	47-Washington	7
6-Harvard	34	20-Virginia M. I.	7
61	61	116	53

Week-End Hockey

By the Associated Press

Tonight

National League

Boston at Montreal Maroons.
New York Americans at Toronto.

International-American League

Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Providence at Pittsburgh.
New Haven at Springfield.

Sunday

National

New York Rangers at Detroit.

International-American

Providence at Syracuse.
Cleveland at New Haven.
(No games scheduled last night.)

Will Visit Canada

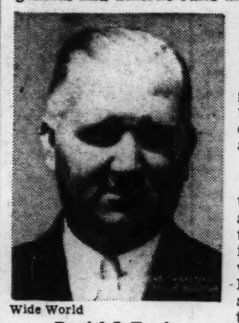
WINNIPEG, Nov. 5 (CP)—Islington Corinthians, English amateur football team now on a world tour, will visit Canada in May for games in several cities, Sam Davidson, secretary of the Dominion Football Association, has announced. The itinerary in Canada has not been decided. Corinthians will arrive at San Francisco from Australia and play several games on the United States west coast before entering Canada at Vancouver about May 7.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Coming A. A. U. Meeting

Just a week from today the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will hold its annual meeting of 1937 in Boston, and it promises to be one of the most important the organization has held in some time. No less than 76 proposed amendments to the constitution, by-laws, general and athletic rules are to be acted upon, and some of them are due to bring up considerable discussion before they are definitely settled. The delegates have had these proposed changes before them for some little time, and it is hoped and expected that they will have given them enough consideration to permit them to vote quickly and intelligently. Some of them should be passed, while some do not seem to merit favorable action.



Wide World
Daniel J. Ferris
Secretary, A. A. U.

Track and Field Changes

This will be the third year in succession that the question of abandoning the metric system of measuring in track events and the return to the use of yards and miles is put before the delegates. It is a question which has warm advocates on each side. Last year the trend toward the yardage system was quite pronounced, and the national indoor and outdoor championships were the only meets in the United States where the metric system was compulsory. In fact, unless I am greatly mistaken, they were about the only meets in the country which did not use the linear distances in 1937. While I still have a lot of sentiment in favor of the "quarter," the "half" and the "mile," I cannot help feeling that, if United States athletes are to compete in other countries where the metric system predominates, and especially in the Olympic Games, it would be much more satisfactory to use the metric system here.

Defining the Wind

One of the proposals which should be favorably acted upon relates to the defining of what a favorable wind is. This has been a vexed question in more than one instance where a record was concerned. There is no denying the fact that it would be manifestly unfair to give a runner a world's record for a performance made with a strong favoring wind helping him along, and yet it has seemed to me in more than one instance that a runner had been deprived of a record which he really deserved because the favoring wind was not enough to lend him any material assistance. The proposal is to limit the minimum velocity which shall be ruled as a favoring wind to two meters per second. This is about 4½ miles an hour.

Records Up for Approval

One of the most impressive lists of new records ever presented to an A. A. U. convention for approval on any year not featured by the Olympic Games will come up for consideration. And among these will be one that should have been approved of at least a year ago. It is the mark of 10.2s. for the 100-meter dash and it was made by Jesse Owens in the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship meet held on the track of the University of Chicago, June 20, 1936. When Owens put in his claim for the record about a year ago it was turned down on the grounds that the track was three fifths of an inch short. While we believe in everything being up to standard where a record in involved, it does seem as if three fifths of an inch was hardly enough of a discrepancy to disqualify Owens' mark. But be that as it may, it is claimed now that the shortage was in the measuring tape used rather than in the track, and it is to be hoped that the record will be approved.

In Line for Sullivan Medal

That Ralph Flanagan of the Greater Miami Swimming Club is worthy of being considered a leading candidate for this year's Sullivan Trophy award can be seen by taking a glance at the all-America swimming, diving and waterpolo team which has been named for 1937 by George W. Graves, chairman of the A. A. U. aquatic committee. This famous merman has been put at the top of five events, and easily leads all other candidates for the honors. Picked as the outstanding swimmer at 440-, 500- and 880-yards, 1500-meters and one-mile freestyle, he has certainly qualified as a great swimmer, and as he always shows a fine type of sportsmanship in his competitive work, he has qualified in both of the two major requirements for the Sullivan award. No swimmer has yet received the honor, and it looks as if this would be a good time to recognize that branch of athletic endeavor.

Mosconi Makes New High Run Record, 98

World's Pocket Billiard Championship

	W	L	P.C.
E. Ralph Greenleaf, New York	5	0	1.000
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	5	2	.714
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	4	2	.667
Marcel Camp, Detroit	5	3	.625
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	3	4	.429
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	5	.375
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	3	5	.375
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	3	5	.375
Benny Allen, Kansas City	2	6	.250
George Kelly, Philadelphia	1	7	.125

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP)—Willie Mosconi, of Philadelphia, set a new high run of 98 in the world's pocket billiard championship tourney last night. He defeated Charles Seaback, of Boston, 125 to 87, in six innings. The previous high run of 96 was made by E. Ralph Greenleaf, of New York, the defending champion, Oct. 28.

Mosconi made his long run in the fourth inning after Seaback had taken a 64-21 lead. The run ended when Mosconi tried a shot the length of the table at the seven ball, but missed.

Mosconi's victory, his fourth in five matches, came after Marcel Camp of Detroit had jumped back into the running by beating Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, 125 to 101, in 11 innings. Camp, facing virtual elimination if he lost, led throughout, making runs of 43 in the second inning and 56 in the fifth.

Rudolph, who previously had been beaten only once in five matches, had a high run of 46 in the seventh inning.

Jimmy Caras, of Wilmington, Del., set a new tournament record in beating George Kelly, of Philadelphia, 125 to 59. Caras took only four innings to win, breaking the previous low inning score of five established by Onofrio Lauri, of Brooklyn, in beating Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia, last Monday.

Lauri defeated Benny Allen of Kansas City, the 1915 champion, 125 to 115 in 16 innings.

College Cross-Country

Bethany 21, Carnegie Tech 34.
Princeton 21, Harvard 36.
Princeton 22, Yale 34.
Wesleyan 16, Coast Guard 39.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Colgate led 14 unbeaten and untied football teams with seven victories, 227 points and no points scored against it.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
Tonight 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
CONDUCTOR
MONDAY, NOV. 8, AT 8:15
H. G. WELLS
Tickets $1.10 and Up
Sunday Aft., Nov. 28, at 3:30
Rachmaninoff

SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
BY MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing—Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now playing—Booth Theatre, New York. Week of Nov. 8, Fords Theatre, Baltimore, Md.

BOSTON

SHUBERT OPENING NEXT MON. EVE. 8:30
3rd Play Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Season
GILBERT MILLER presents
"TOVARICH"
with
MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
Eves. $1.10-$2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10-$2.20

VICTORIA THE GREAT
Anna Neagle · Anton Walbrook
H. B. WARNER · WALTER RILLA
The flaming record of an amazing reign and romance with scenes in TECHNICOLOR
— 2nd Feature —
"A GIRL WITH IDEAS"
KEITH MEMORIAL NOW!

STATE (LOEW'S) **ORPHEUM**
Held Over — 2nd Week
RONALD COLMAN
"The Prisoner of Zenda"
Also: "The League of Frightened Men"

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Showing through Wednesday
SYLVIA SIDNEY and JOEL McCREA
"Dead End"
WARNER OLAND and JOAN MARSH
"Charlie Chan on Broadway"
CONTINUOUS 2 P.M.

WILBUR HAN. 4520 Tonight 8:30 MAT. TODAY
2nd Play of the Theatre Guild & American Theatre Soc. Subscript. Season.
THE THEATRE GUILD, Inc, presents
THE GHOST OF YANKEE DOODLE
A play by SIDNEY HOWARD—with
ETHEL BARRYMORE
DUDLEY DIGGES
and a Distinguished Cast
Eves. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20. Tax Incl.

"IT'S A HIT. A BIG HIT." LEO GAFFNEY—Advertiser
ED WYNN in HOORAY for WHAT? Company 125
Hannah Williams, Paul Haakon, Kay Thompson
Eves., $1.10-$3.85. MAT. ARMISTICE DAY, Thurs., 83c-$2.20 MAT. TODAY, $1.10-$2.75. (Tax Incl.)
Colonial—NOW—2 Weeks Only

SOUTH STATION
AMOSKEAG MILLS
IN THE LATEST MARCH OF TIME
TRAVEL MEXICAN MURAL — RUSS MORGAN — GOLINOD'S Ave Maria
2 HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS · 3 NEWSREELS

NEW YORK, N. Y.

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH · LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway, 40 St.
Evs. 8:40; Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:40

JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., W. 45th St. CL 6-0156
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Amusements

BOSTON

SANDERS THEATRE
Harvard University, Cambridge
SUNDAY AT 8:15
Tschaikowsky Symphonies
State Symphony Orchestra
ALEXANDER THIEDE CONDUCTING
ROSAMOND CHAPIN, Guest Soloist
WPA FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT
25c ADMISSION 40c

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL—Tues. Eve., Nov. 9, at 8:15
WALTER MILLS
BARITONE Alderson Mowbray, Accomp.

NEWTON, MASS.

PARAMOUNT THEATER
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
ELEANOR POWELL, ROBERT TAYLOR in BROADWAY MELODY of 1938
Jed Prouty and Spring Byington in HOT WATER

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Imperial Theatre
Presents
DEAD END
with Sylvia Sidney, Joel McCrea
Wed.-Thurs.-Fri.-Sat.
November 10-11-12-13

Where to Dine

BOSTON

SMÖRGASBORD
AT THE VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
442 STUART STREET

Brittany Coffee Shop
SUNDAY DINNER
12:30 to 2:30
SUPPER 6 TO 8
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends to lunch or refreshments

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Today or Tomorrow—
or any day!—enjoy our delectable food, served with a nicety you will appreciate, in an atmosphere for gracious dining.
Luncheon
Noon to 2:30
Dinner
6 to 8:30
Sunday Dinner
12:30 to 8
Longwood Towers
20 Chapel St., Brookline

FRAMINGHAM CR. MASS.

Dine Delightfully
Seiler's 1812 HOUSE
FRAMINGHAM CENTER
On the Worcester Turnpike — Route 9

The EXCELLENT LUNCH
Huntington Ave., opp. Y. M. C. A.
the food is as good as our name implies.

CONCORD, N. H.

When in Concord, N. H.
enjoy good food and excellent service at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Jane Davis
145 West 55th Street
DINNER $1.00 — $1.10 — $1.25
LUNCHEON 55c — 65c — 75c

READING, PENNA.

CRYSTAL Restaurant
537-545 PENN STREET
For 26 years Reading's most famous place to eat

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

GENEVIEVE ABBOTT Coffee Shop
food that cannot be copied
NORTH ATLANTIC and EARL ST.

ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

THE GRAND
85 HINDLEY STREET
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON—DINNER
Also Excellent Board and Residence

Business and Industry

Rail Rate Rise Request Estimated to Yield Over $500,000,000

Commerce and Finance

Council Against Enforced Control Of Farm Output

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Foreign Trade Council declared against "experimental compulsory controls" over agricultural production.

Simultaneously, the council—association of exporters, banks and other interests who term foreign trade essential to American industry—recommended that the United States begin immediately to negotiate a "mutually equitable settlement of the inter-governmental war debt, that will be both realistic and final."

Urges Stabilization

Winding up a three-day convention, the council said in a declaration of policy these negotiations should come "in the interest of integrity and confidence in international credit and finance; in the interest of expediting the eventual stabilization of the world exchanges, and finally in the interest of a furtherance of world trade and world peace."

It added:

"The convention emphasizes that the essence of such a settlement rests upon the recognition of the fact that the payment of any part of the war debts, in the last analysis, can be made only in the form of goods, services and gold."

"We recommend that the recognized and established methods of moving American farm products be undisturbed by experimental compulsory controls," the council continued. "The surplus products of the American farm must be sold abroad at world prices and governmental financial aid should be so administered as not to diminish such exports."

The traders expressed belief "the will of the American people to keep out of war" does not require "inflexible and consequently dangerous mandatory neutrality legislation."

The council recommended amendment of the Philippine Independence Act to eliminate the Philippine export taxes to be levied beginning in 1941, to extend the period of reciprocal free trade or to establish "adequate" reciprocity advantages for an indefinite period after independence."

"Closed Door" Policy Hit

William S. Culbertson, former Ambassador to Chile and one-time Tariff Commission vice-chairman, deplored what he called the United States "closed door policy in the Philippines" and "preferential tariffs within the British Empire."

Mr. Culbertson said he hoped "there are some Canadians who feel about British preference as I feel about the closed door in the Philippines; that they may see an inconsistency in the Dominions' claiming the status of nations for all other purposes."

Chester C. Davis, former AAA Administrator, now a governor of the Federal Reserve System, told an agriculture session he agreed with Harper Sibley, former U. S. Chamber of Commerce president, "that the real test of the reciprocal trade agreement program" was "whether a satisfactory trade agreement can be concluded with the United Kingdom."

Earnings in Third Quarter Show Gain Of 12 P. C. Over '36

About 250 corporations which have so far reported third quarter earnings show an aggregate net income of $362,834,000, an increase of 11.9 per cent over the corresponding period in 1936, according to the current weekly Report of the United Business Service, Boston. For the nine months period to Oct. 1, these same corporations show a gain of 21.6 per cent over the same interval last year.

Largest increase was made by the aviation group with a gain of 184 per cent. The iron and steel industry, next in line with a 67.4 per cent rise, was aided by the large backlog of orders held over from the second quarter. Fourteen other industries of the 26 covered by the survey show higher earnings than a year ago. Greatest declines were recorded by the textile and food groups with figures of —50.4 per cent and —40.8 per cent, respectively.

The following table shows the percentage gain or loss in earnings of the 26 leading industries for both the third quarter and nine months periods.

Earnings By Industries—Third Quarter and Nine Months

	% Chg From 1936 Third Quarter	Nine Months
Adv., Printing, and Pub.	—2.8%	+23.2%
Automobile	+21.0	—12.9
Automobile Accessory	+11.6	+8.9
Aviation	+183.7	+197.9
Baking	—10.9	—10.6
Building Supplies	+7.3	+40.2
Candy and Chewing Gum	+1.4	+15.3
Chemical	+3.3	+11.2
Coal Mining	*	def.
Credit Companies	+17.3	+25.2
Distilling	—31.2	—8.6
Drugs and Cosmetics	—12.5	—0.1
Electrical Equipment	+41.9	+53.0
Food Products	—40.8	—20.6
Household Products	—7.2	+9.2
Machinery	+38.6	+62.5
Metals, Non-Ferrous	+14.5	+39.4
Office Equipment	+58.8	+78.9
Paper	+20.2	+60.3
Petroleum	+24.8	+43.8
Railroads	—16.3	+5.3
Railroad Equipment	+43.1	+115.8
Retail Trade	—28.2	—2.7
Steel and Iron	+67.4	+133.5
Textiles	—50.4	—40.0
Utilities	—2.7	+9.6
Total	+11.9%	+21.6%

*Larger deficit.

A. & P. Declares Dividend Of $1 Share on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company declared a dividend of $1 on the common stock. The company previously paid $1.50 quarterly on the common, plus extras.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was declared on the first preferred, both payable Dec. 1 to stockholders of record Nov. 12.

Asks Higher Rates

J. J. Pelley
President of the Association of American Railroads

Retail Business Up 4 to 15 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK— Election day promotions provided a stimulus to consumer purchasing in many cities during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Special offerings of men's wear featured at some stores, continues the report, brought the most generous response this fall.

"Furred coats were oustanding in women's wear departments," says the report, "followed by dresses, sweaters, blouses, and evening gowns. Demand for fur garments broadened steadily. Three-piece snowsuits, sheep-lined coats, and hooded parkas were stressed in children's clothing.

"Although some home-furnishings lagged, calls increased for dining-room and bedroom furniture, occasional chairs, lamps, and rugs. Christmas shopping started, some stores deferring payment of charge accounts on such items until January.

Most Centers Busier

"Hesitant improvement at the close of October gave way to a steadier upturn at most of the leading centers of distribution, with the increase in sales for the week ranging from 2 to 6 per cent. In nearly all of the districts, however, more of the advantage over last year's totals was lost, which left the estimated volume of retail distribution 4 to 15 per cent over that recorded for the corresponding 1936 week.

"Buying improved in the New England States for the week, despite industrial contraction, but the rise over a year ago shrank to 3 to 8 per cent. While colder weather stimulated movement of winter merchandise in the East, the extension over the 1936 volume was cut to 2 to 12 per cent.

"Following the slowness of the two weeks preceding, there was enough pick-up in the Middle West to lift the range 5 to 18 per cent over the comparative 1936 retail sales. Return of seasonable temperatures enabled the margins for the Northwest to widen to 8 to 18 per cent.

"A moderate curtailment of buying in some parts of the South reduced the year-to-year gain to 8 to 15 per cent. Although sales in country areas increases, the decline at many of the urban centers contracted the extent of the range for the Southwest to 10 to 18 per cent. Retail sales dropped off slightly in most parts of the Pacific coast, leaving the total 2 to 5 per cent over 1936.

Wholesale Trade Holds

"Retailers evidently were more interested in moving merchandise already on hand than in buying ahead, as little improvement was recorded for the week in most of the principal wholesale markets.

"Christmas goods continued in the foreground, with many stores yet to complete their stocks. Reorders for both men's and women's apparel increased. While the estimated wholesale volume was unchanged for the week, the gain over that of a year ago was reduced to 6 to 15 per cent," concludes the report.

New York Chamber Denounces Wage Bill

NEW YORK (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York in a resolution adopted denounced the Black-Connery wages and hours bill as involving "the delegation to an executive-appointed board" of the "powers of life and death over employers and industry."

The resolution expressed sympathy with "the humanitarian principle that conditions responsible for the oppressively long hours of labor and wage below a decent standard of living should be promptly remedied."

But, it said, the Black-Connery bill would "threaten the very stability of the economic structure of the nation."

Paramount-Publix Suit Is Settled

NEW YORK (AP)—Settlement for $2,150,000 of four stockholders' suits against officers and directors of the Paramount-Publix Corporation, now the Paramount Pictures Corporation, has been approved by Federal Judge Alfred C. Coxe.

The stockholders originally sought damages totaling $17,500,000 charging mismanagement, excessive compensation to officers, purchase of stock by the company without adequate surplus, and misuse of an employees stock-purchase plan.

Defendants, who are to pay the amount of the settlement, include Adolph and Eugene J. Zukor, Samuel Katz, Jesse L. Lasky and Jules W. Brulatour.

Railroads Ask For Freight And Fare Rate Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A petition for authority to make a horizontal increase of 15 per cent in freight rates, except for five commodities, and to raise coach passenger travel rates to 2½ cents from 2 cents in eastern territory was placed before the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of American Railroads Friday through J. J. Pelley, president of the association. In asking for prompt action, the railroads called attention to the "critical situation" confronting the carriers. The increases, estimated to total $508,000,000, are asked to meet advances in pay rolls, taxes and supply costs.

No industry in this country, it was claimed in the petition, "is a greater factor in promoting prosperity than the railroads." It was said that prices of rail materials and supplies had risen 40 per cent in five years.

"Should the commission grant the desired increases, the public would still pay less for freight and passenger transportation than before the depression," the railroads asasserted. On freight, it was said, they would receive on the average slightly more than one cent for hauling a ton one mile, or approximately what it was in 1931. Passenger revenue would average, just over two cents a mile, above the level of 1933.

Face 'Critical' Situation

"While it is recognized that the railroads are performing a remarkable service at exceedingly low rates, the fact is they today face a highly critical situation," the railroads explained today. "Not only did they enter the depression with inadequate earnings, but lately increased costs of materials and supplies of all kinds, taxes, and wages have placed a severe strain on their financial resources and credit. Unless this situation is met promptly by an increase in their revenues, their ability to furnish the kind of transportation service that industry and agriculture demand will be impaired."

"Prices of materials and supplies are now 40 per cent above what they were in 1932," the petition said. "At the same time, wages have risen approximately 18 per cent, and taxes, 25 per cent. In contrast with this, however, average freight rates have decreased 10 per cent and average passenger fares decreased 18 per cent, so that the revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile now averages less than one cent, and for carrying a passenger one mile the average is less than two cents."

World's Lowest Average Rates

The carriers said that through improvements in the past 18 years the American public is now provided with the best rail service in the world at the lowest average rates in the world.

Efficiencies and economies in operation placed in effect have not only resulted in bettering service to the public, but also in reducing transportation cost, it was added.

"Most of the savings which have been brought about by increased efficiency and economy in operation have been passed on in lower rates to shippers and travelers," the railroads continued.

"Between 1921 and 1936, the average revenue received by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile declined from 1.275 cents to 0.974 cent, or 24 per cent, while the average revenue for carrying a passenger one mile declined from 3.086 cents to 1.838 cents, or 40 per cent. In the first half of 1937 a still further decline in average revenue took place."

The petition asks that the 15 per cent increase be applied to all freight rates and charges, including the increases recently granted by the commission on a petition filed early this year, except charges for protective service to perishable freight and except for bituminous coal, coke, anthracite, lumber, sugar, fruits and vegetables.

More Stock Trading By 'Little Fellow'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reports increased activity by the "little fellow" in the stock market during the week ended Oct. 23.

In its weekly summary of transactions of odd lot dealers and specialists on the New York Stock Exchange, the SEC reported 209,135 customers' purchase orders for 4,841,451 shares with a value of $116,680,113.

This compares with 114,918 customers' orders to sell 3,319,616 shares with a value of $81,961,761.

During the previous week there were only 73,391 customers orders to buy. These were for 1,829,855 shares with a value of $52,456,104. Customers orders to sell totaled 54,384 and were for 1,615,629 shares with a value of $46,469,249. The exchange was closed one day during this week.

Odd lots are transactions involving less than 100 shares.

Steel Employment, Pay Rolls Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—A total of 602,700 workers were employed by the steel industry in September, a reduction of one-tenth of one per cent from the 603,100 working in August, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced. Steel production fell 11.8 per cent between the two months.

September steel production totaled 4,301,869 gross tons, against 4,875,671 in the preceding month.

September steel pay rolls at $86,161,000 fell 7 per cent under the $92,663,000 for August. Average hourly earnings in September fell to 34.3 cents per hour, compared with 36.1 cents in August, largely because reduced operations eliminated much of the over-time work for which most of the companies pay time-and-a-half, the institute said.

The number of workers employed in September topped the 527,000 working in the like 1936 month by 14 per cent.

Investment Bankers to Take Firmer Stand on Legislation

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—The Investment Bankers Association has launched a dual program to take "a progressive and aggressive stand" in matters of legislation, and to make membership in the association "a badge of integrity and worth."

Its board of governors announced to its annual convention a redrafting of the association's constitution and by-laws, involving a drastic tightening up of membership requirements, and a strengthening of its executive personnel. The program which was the work of a special committee appointed last May had received unanimous approval at a meeting of the governing board.

The new provisions are designed to restrict membership in the organization, first "to investment bankers of the highest character," second to applicants who have "adequate experience in the business," and third, "adequate capital for the requirements of the business, but in no event shall the capital be less than $25,000."

Provisions Not Retroactive

The new membership provisions were made effective immediately, but, it was explained, would not be retroactive.

In addition, the board made provision for increasing the association's executive personnel, through creating a position of assistant to the president, and four vice-presidents to serve as an advisory committee to the president.

The committee report said:

"During the days of the National Recovery Act and subsequently, old rules and regulations of membership were discarded in an effort to include all who might by liberal interpretation be classed as investment bankers or security dealers. While the reasons for this move toward a broad trade association were justified at the time, the committee is now satisfied that the emergency which prompted the relaxing of membership requirements has passed."

Emmett F. Connelly, of the First of Michigan Corporation, Detroit, chairman of the committee, said in an interview that the association felt most of the "shoestring" members who came in under the relaxed requirements had already dropped out.

To Promote High Ideals

The report continued, "The committee deems it proper to do everything possible to elevate the business of investment banking to the professional category where it will be looked up to not only by the people in the securities business, but also by the nation at large as an organization with high ideals, with a fine sense of business ethics, and with an intelligent conception of our business. . . .

"In a word, membership in the Investment Bankers Association should be something to be coveted and when once attained should be regarded as a badge of integrity and worth.

"It is our firm belief that we should take a progressive and an aggressive stand in matters of legislation, self-regulation, and self betterment."

Two speakers before the day's sessions looked to Washington for solutions to the problem of the present slump in the securities markets, which has brought the investment bankers' business of raising capital for industry almost to a standstill.

Hall Sees Lack of Confidence

Edward B. Hall of Chicago, president of the association, said it was no more fair now to blame the current slump on the Government than it was to blame the 1929-32 decline on the investment bankers.

But he described the recent tumble in securities as definitely reflecting a lack of confidence in the future of business, and said the Administration could do much to restore it by revising the capital gains and undivided profits taxes, by improving the financial situation of the railroads and condition affecting the utilities, and in general "maintaining conditions under which business can function and meet its pay rolls and provide a return on the capital which will serve as a stimulus to further savings."

Dr. John H. Williams, professor of economics at Harvard and vice-president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the second speaker, said, "As matters now stand, probably no one can say with entire confidence whether we are facing a minor or a major depression," but he was hopeful of early resumption of the recovery trend, through encouragement of private investment.

The Harvard economist explained the essential recovery objectives as removal of obstacles to investment in utilities, housing, railroads, and general plant and equipment; removal of possible defects in the tax system, with special reference to the undistributed profits, capital gains, and social security taxes; and curing of possible defects in the government regulations for securities markets.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Sir Robert Kindersley, Britain's leading authority on our foreign investments and balance of payments, has reported some new facts on the wastage of British capital abroad.

The outstanding characteristic of British foreign trade is that we buy goods from abroad to far greater value than we sell of our own products. We are able to pay for this excess of imports by services to other countries, such as shipping and insurance, and by the use of interest paid to us on our foreign investments.

In recent years of trade recovery we have considerably increased our import surplus, but it seems generally to be agreed that our invisible income has increased fast enough to prevent an adverse balance of payments. This is, of course, largely a matter of opinion and guesswork, since we have no adequate statistical returns; but guesses and opinions seem to be in agreement.

Investments Abroad

Sir Robert Kindersley says that British investments abroad amounted today to at least £3,764,000,000. He does not include in this figure the purely speculative purchases of American securities which have been made during the past two years.

The income from this investment amounted in 1929 to £231,000,000. Depression brought it down to £150,000,000 in 1933, and recovery has brought it back to £184,000,000 in 1936.

In large part this recovery in our earnings on past investments is the reflection of reviving world trade, and it is an obvious corollary that to get a complete recovery in earnings we must have a world-wide relaxation in existing trade restrictions.

At the moment there is another equally urgent problem for Britain. We are importing very heavily, particularly of raw materials necessary for rearmament. The fact that this has not produced greater strain on exchange rates, and has not required as yet any great tightening of the belt in England, is due, Sir Robert emphasizes with his figures, to a substantial expenditure of capital for income purposes.

Great Britain traditionally lends abroad each year more than she receives in sinking funds and repayments of capital. In recent years there has been an unofficial unwritten, but effective, control of foreign lending. But even in 1934 there was a net addition to our foreign investments of £21,000,000. In 1935 and 1936 the position was completely altered.

In these two years repayments of capital exceeded new investments by £76,000,000. This return of capital was used in effect to pay for imports which could not be covered by current earnings.

Sir Robert emphasizes that this process has dangerous features. For it reduces our capacity to earn income in the future, and it produces in us a false sense of financial security. We burn our capital in riotous rearmament, and because it is so easy, it does not seem dangerous.

The cotton industry has published its proposals for improving the conditions in which it lives; they provide a striking illustration of the difference of procedure in America and in England. America's NRA was hotly debated during its brief lifetime because it permitted things which had previously been considered abhorrent for a nation whose governmental attitude to industrial organization had been expressed in a long range of anti-trust legislation. The destruction of NRA by the Supreme Court was widely hailed in America as a victory of economic democracy.

In England, with no forbidding legislation to trouble us, and no Supreme Court to interfere, we go quietly about the business of delivering the consumer of one article after another bound hand and foot into the care of the manufacturer. The cotton report asks for legislation to permit the cotton industry to have supreme power over its affairs, pretty much as the iron and steel industry, and many producers of farm products, have in their respective field.

There is to be the usual apparatus of Cotton Industry Board, representative of the industry, and an independent Advisory Committee. They are to consider "schemes," which may deal with reduction of surplus capacity, limit competition, regulate production or sale, fix minimum prices and profit margins, set up pools and quotas, impose levies on the members of the industry, control entry of new firms and capital, enforce labor agreements, and in fact do pretty well anything and everything.

In short, it is proposed that the Cotton Industry Board should organize the industry into a monopoly, in order to protect it from the evils of competition, supposed to be synonymous with depression.

And who is to protect the consumer from the monopoly? The Advisory Committee and pious exhortations. Which seems like a poor bargain for the consumer. The Government of the day, which invited the cotton trade to produce its scheme, is a producers' government, which looks upon consumers as a necessary but inconvenient adjunct to the manufacturing and profit-making process.

Controlled Monopoly

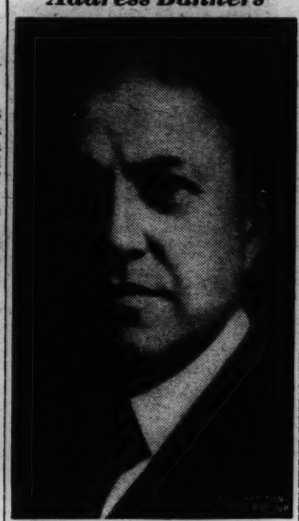
Unrestricted competition is being abandoned in England as in America. Its dangers and waste are considered too great to be compensated by any theoretical proof that it may in the long and drastic run be the more efficient system. In its place we are erecting a system which may have equally dangerous faults. For an inadequately controlled monopoly may not be preferable to the discredited free competition.

I imagine that the vast majority of the British prefer to try controlled monopoly rather than socialism. If it can really be made to work to the interest of the consumer and not merely the producer it may justify itself.

But to erect such a system and not provide adequate controls may prove to be the worst of all possibilities.

An ineffective control may demonstrate that no workable compromise can be found between competition and socialism. And at the same time, ineffective control will greatly increase the power of industrialists in their respective industries; they may come to believe in their legal right of monopoly, and may resent any future attempt to enforce stricter controls.

Address Bankers



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Edward B. Hall of Chicago
(Top) President of the Investment Bankers Association

Dr. John H. Williams
(Bottom) Professor of Economics at Harvard University and Vice-President of the New York Federal Reserve Bank

Commodity Prices Decrease 1.1 P. C. In Week of Oct. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A general decline in wholesale commodity prices was accentuated by sharp decreases in farm products and foods and caused wholesale commodity prices to decrease 1.1 per cent during the week ended Oct. 30, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The recent decline is the fifth consecutive weekly decrease and it brought the all-commodity index to 84.0 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached this year. Compared with the week ended Oct. 2, the all-commodity index shows a decrease of 3.3 per cent. It is 3.4 per cent above the corresponding week of last year.

Each of the 10 major commodity groups except chemicals and drugs decreased during the week. The chemicals and drugs group remained unchanged at last week's level.

Largely because of pronounced price decliines in agricultural commodities, the raw materials group fell 2.2 per cent. Raw material prices decreased 6.2 per cent during the four-week period Oct. 2 to 30 and are 4.0 per cent below the level for the corresponding week of a year ago.

Commodity Groups	Oct. 30, 1937	Oct. 23, 1937	Oct. 31, 1936	Nov. 2, 1935
All commodities	84.0	84.9	81.2	79.8
Farm products	77.8	80.7	83.9	77.4
Foods	83.8	85.0	82.3	83.8
Hides and leather products	106.4	106.9	96.0	95.1
Textile products	72.6	72.8	71.6	72.7
Fuel and lighting materials	78.9	79.1	77.3	74.3
Metals and metal products	95.3	95.6	86.4	85.9
Building materials	95.0	95.4	87.4	85.6
Chemicals and drugs	80.6	80.6	81.5	81.1
Housefurnishing goods	92.6	92.7	83.2	82.0
Miscellaneous	75.7	76.0	71.9	67.5
Raw materials	78.7	80.5	82.0	*
Semimanufactured articles	81.5	81.9	76.6	*
Finished products	87.3	87.9	81.7	*
All commodities other than farm products	85.4	85.9	80.6	80.3
All commodities other than farm products and foods	84.7	85.0	80.2	78.4

*Not computed.

Container Sales Now 60 P. C. Above 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Makers of metal cans and glass containers expect that 1937 will be the biggest year in their history from the standpoint of volume of sales, according to a survey of the container industry just completed by the Standard Statistics Company. Present prospects are that both divisions of the trade will see production totals some 60 per cent over those of 1929.

The decreases in production volumes suffered by container makersumes suffered by container makers very much less than those of industry as a whole. Even in 1931 and 1932, output of the can makers never dropped more than 8 per cent below 1929 levels and that of the glass container manufacturers was never off more than 20 per cent, whereas industrial production as a whole was cut in half in 1932.

Walworth Net Rises

NEW YORK (AP)—Walworth Company, manufacturer of valves, fittings and pipe, reported indicated net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30, of $231,528, equal to 17 cents a common share compared with $174,029 or 13 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter. Nine months' net profit was $1,254,023 or 95 cents a share compared with $254,566 or 20 cents a share in the same period last year.

Wallace Proposes Drastic Cut in Cotton Plantings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Cotton plantings must be drastically reduced according to an official statement given members of the House Agricultural sub-committee Friday by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Annual plantings must be cut by 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres so as to maintain a balanced supply of cotton, the statement said, and such a course, it was estimated, would entail a sacrifice by producers of between $200,000,000 and $300,000,000 annually.

Depends on Funds Available

In discussing the situation with a House group which called on him to get his views on farm legislation which would be under consideration at the special session of Congress, Mr. Wallace took the position that while it would not be necessary to invoke compulsory control of production or marketing next year, the South eventually would have to come to it and that its extent would depend on the amount of federal funds available for purchasing compliance.

Mr. Wallace's memorandum to the House subcommittee was as follows:

"To maintain a balanced supply of cotton for the next few years cotton farmers will need to plant annually from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 fewer acres of cotton than they planted annually during the 10 years immediately preceding the AAA programs. For the past 10 years the value of cotton has averaged over $25 per acre. Cotton farmers will therefore have to sacrifice from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 annually in production to achieve and maintain a balance of production.

Prices Around 9 to 12 Cents

"Balanced production probably will maintain cotton prices around 9 to 12 cents, or from 50 to 70 per cent of parity.

"Farmers believe that during most years the cotton problem can be handled without the use of marketing quotas, assuming that the conservation payments will be supplemented with additional payments. If the combined payments are from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 annually, it probably would not be necessary to resort to marketing quotas unless loans were authorized to keep the price of cotton above world prices.

"If the total amount should be between $150,000,000 and $200,000,000 it probably would be necessary to have marketing quotas at least as often as one year in three. If the total payments should be less than $150,000,000 it probably would be necessary to have marketing quotas as much as two years out of three and possibly every year.

"Judging from the evidence presented at the Senate subcommittee hearings held throughout the South, it appears that 85 per cent or more of the cotton growers favor compulsory control of acreage if the money available for payments is not sufficient to keep production in line with market demands. However, it is doubtful if a majority of them would vote favorably for a marketing quota on a baleage basis. It is probable that 85 per cent or more of them would vote favorably for a tax on production in excess of an acreage allotment."

Real Estate Not Headed for Another Depression Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 6—Real estate is not headed for another depression slump as a result of the recent stock market decline, according to a recent market letter of the Chicago Real Estate Board. Construction of both industrial buildings and homes, real estate sales, and general realty activity started to slow up about the time securities began to slide on the stock exchange, but the entire market is on a sound basis, the letter states.

Four reasons why real estate owners need not worry about a major slump in their property values are given in the letter which is prepared by Real Estate Statistics, Inc., of which James C. Downs Jr. is president. "The overfinanced, overbuilt condition of real estate in 1929 does not exist," said Mr. Downs. "With the exception of such liquidation as was temporarily put off by HOLC, real estate is soundly financed today." As a second reason, he pointed out that the condition of real estate renting is good. Furthermore wage laws and potential inflation in one form or another will be beneficial to real estate; will provide more consumers and greater demand. As a fourth reason Mr. Downs pointed out that "because the security behind billions of government guaranteed securities is land, homes, and real estate, the Government will act summarily and definitely if real estate is threatened."

Farmer to Pay More In 1938 to Produce, Economists Predict

WASHINGTON (AP)—It's going to cost the farmer more money next year to produce crops and livestock, government economists predicted.

They forecast higher operating expenses for the average farm on the basis of more pay for the hired man and increases in costs of equipment and fertilizer. Farm machinery and automobiles were among the items on which prices higher than this year's were predicted.

Offsetting these factors somewhat will be cheaper feed for livestock and lower-priced seed, it was estimated.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicted that farm wage rates would average the highest since 1931. General business and industrial recovery has lured thousands of farm laborers to jobs in the city and factory, it reported, with the result that harvest labor was "extremely scarce" in some areas this year for the first time since 1929.

The bureau said the development of more efficient farm machinery had greatly reduced the number of workers needed on farms, however.

Forecasting increased use next year of tractors and other labor-saving machinery, it said manufacturers expected to sell more than $500,000,000 worth of farm machinery this year.

The economists also predicted that a sharp increase in the price of lumber, chief building material used on farms, would make construction costs somewhat higher in 1938.

Truck Tire Sales in Score of Years Up From $17,200,000 to $182,000,000 Value

NEW YORK (AP)—Increased use of motor trucks has opened up large new markets for the rubber industry, judging from figures compiled by P. W. Litchfield, president of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Over the last 30 years, the use of trucks has expanded phenomenally. In 1906 there were only 1100 trucks registered. Ten year later saw the figure at 215,000. During the next 10 years the growth was more than ten-fold, and by 1936 registrations had increased to 4,023,606.

It was about 20 years ago the trucking industry first started to flourish. Its advance since then proceeded with both improved highways and development of the tire industry.

Previous to 1916, all trucks used solid tires. But these were so hard they failed to cushion the truck. Speed of travel on these tires ranged from about 15 to 18 miles an hour and cargoes were damaged at times.

In 1916 started the first experiments with pneumatic truck tires. A sample of the early product proved disheartening. For instance, a fleet of trucks ran between Akron and Boston. The first round trip was interrupted by countless punctures. It took 17 days. Now the run can be made in about five days.

Mr. Litchfield's figures, here reproduced, illustrate how rapidly the use of trucks has made for expansion of the use of rubber tires.

In 1916, sales of truck tires totaled about 332,000 units with an approximate retail value of $17,200,000. Last year, when truck registrations had risen to somewhat more than 4,000,000, tire sales were about 3,943,000 with a retail value of $182,000,000.

For the full year 1937, it is estimated registrations of trucks will advance about 400,000 over the 1936 total.

U. S. Steel Receives Big Order From Ford Motor

PITTSBURGH (AP)—An order for 47,000 tons of steel, estimated to cost $2,350,000 at present steel prices, for extension and improvement of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant in Michigan, is announced by two subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

Carnegie-Illinois, largest unit of U. S. Steel, received an order for 22,000 tons of steel piling for foundations. Officials said this was five times larger than any previous order to any steel company. The American Bridge Company received a 25,000-ton order for steel shapes.

The cost of steel does not include the cost of fabrication and erection.

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Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 4

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	766,390
Previous day	1,470,940
1937 vol. to date	357,970,849
1936 vol. to date	408,226,840

Steels Lead Drop In Stock Market; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Steels led a brisk decline in today's brief stock market.

While selling was not particularly urgent at the start, the ticker tape picked up speed in the second hour and losses of fractions to more than 3 points were posted for many leaders.

Even the climbing gold mine stocks of the past week failed to attract fresh support and the majority displayed slipping tendencies.

Predictions of a further sharp drop in production next week dampened the steel group. Coppers turned lower as talk of an additional cut in the red metal price was heard.

Gold Stocks Lower

At the same time most buoyant gold mine stocks of the past week slipped as rumored dollar devaluation was scouted by financial observers.

Further weakness of commodities was a disturbing factor. Wheat gave ground easily and coffee futures hit new lows.

Stock transfers for the two hours were 766,390 shares.

Prominent on the downside were Chrysler, General Motors, Motor Products, Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Home Sound, Phelps Dodge, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Macy, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Chain preferred, Seaboard Oil, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, Great Northern, Monsanto Chemical, American News, U. S. Gypsum, Loew's, Philip Morris, Radio Corp. preferred, Union Carbide, J. C. Penney and Johns-Manville.

With the latest freight rate plea before the Interstate Commerce Commission, rails were not quite so backward as others. That the roads are economizing was seen in figures showing employment on Class I carriers from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15 dropped 17,308.

Coppers floundered from the start as talk was heard of an additional cut in the domestic metal price.

Bond Market Lower

The bond market buckled before light selling today as corporate liens sagged fractions to around a point. Federal loans pointed generally lower while foreign dollar issues were quiet and uneven.

In the corporate group lower priced and defaulted rail liens retreated under fairly heavy selling. There were exceptions, however, such as St. Paul 5s, one of the most active issues on the list, which pushed up a fraction in heavy trading.

Utilities and industrials slumped fractions for the most part although some of the former obligations dropped a point or so in light dealings. Down around a point were New York Central 5s, International Telephone 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Utilities Power & Light 5s and Great Northern 4½s.

Fractional losers included Santa Fe 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Northern Pacific 4s, Goodyear 5s, Texas Corp 3½s and Pennsylvania 4½s.

Foreign dollar loans were marked by gains of fractions to around a point in Japanese government obligations and fractional improvement in some Belgium and Italian issues.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—The curb market extended early losses today as quiet selling forced stocks down fractions to around 2 points. Oils and utilities eased fractionally lower while selected specialties slumped a point or so.

Trading was slow to get under way and as the short session neared the final hour a number of usually active issues had not been traded in. Jones & Laughlin dropped around 2 points while Blumenthal, New York Shipbuilding and Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., tilted down a point or so.

Down fractions were American Cyanimid "B," American Gas & Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, Niagara Hudson Power, St. Regis Paper, Sunray Oil, Wright Hargreaves and Standard Power & Light. One of the most active shares was Cities Service, which held about even.

The downturn followed a decline in "big board" prices. Liquidation was far from heavy and a number of issues broke a point or so as small share lots changed hands. Leonard Oil countered the trend for a minor fractional gain.

Farm Price Index Lowest Since 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Prices of farm products continued to decline during the month ended in mid-October and by that time were only 112 per cent above the pre-war level (1910-14), according to the monthly price report issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

At 112 the general index of prices received by farmers was six points below the September figure, nine points below the year previous, and the lowest index recorded since June, 1936.

From mid-September to mid-October advancing prices of truck crops and seasonal advances in dairy and poultry products were more than offset by declines in other groups. Largely a result of a 35-cent-a-bushel drop in corn prices, the index for grains broke sharply. Meat animals, cotton products, and fruit all showed price declines. Compared with a year earlier, all groups except meat animals and poultry were lower.

Bulova Watch Co. Net

NEW YORK (AP) — Bulova Watch Company, Inc., reported net income of $912,066 for the September quarter, equal to $2.81 a share on the no-par capital stock. This compares with $566,351 or $1.74 the preceding quarter, and $778,015 or $2.39 a share the corresponding quarter last year.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	37½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	37	37	37	— ½
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	51	51	51	—3½
22¾	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20¾	20¼	20⅝	Nov 3
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	23	23	23	
4¾	1⅛	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
80¼	50	Air Reduction (1a)	26	50	48¼	50	
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	28	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
5¾	1	Alleghany	29	1⅜	1½	1½	
68½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	15½	15½	36½	Nov 1
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	—1
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 3
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	1	14	14	14	— ⅜
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	2	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	—1⅝
27⅞	6½	Allen Industr (1)	1	10	10	10	Nov 5
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	11	155	152½	152½	—6½
17⅛	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33⅜	10	Allied Mills (2g)	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
21⅞	6⅛	Allied Stores (.20a)	17	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	55	54⅞	54⅞	Nov 5
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	19	41¾	39⅜	39⅞	—1⅞
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅜
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Nov 4
1147⅞	59	Amerada (2)	3	62	60	60	—2
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	64½	64½	64½	Nov 4
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (¾g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¾
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	6	87¼	86¼	87¼	— ½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	3	160	160	160	
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	4	20⅜	20	20	—1
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	40	39½	39½	—3
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	6	18	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	88	88	88	—7
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	Nov 4
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	2	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
30¾	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	3	13¼	13	13	— ¼
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	2	17½	17	17½	Nov 5
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	3	4	4	4	— ¼
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	15	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	2	21	20½	20½	—1⅞
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	2	26	25	25	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11	11	11	
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23	½Nov 5
52⅝	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	37½	37½	37½	
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	3	2	2	2	Nov 5
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Nov 4
17¾	6⅜	Am International	1	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	9	18½	17½	17½	—1⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	1	69	69	69	+ ⅞
29⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	11	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
68¾	29	Am Metal (1¼g)	6	32½	27½	27½	—2¾
139½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
18½	3	Am Power & Light	14	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅜
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	3	42¾	42	42	—2
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	37	36	36	—2
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St (.60)	24	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	24	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	—1
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	2	77¼	77	77	—1
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	12	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	46	49⅜	46⅞	46⅞	—3¼
154	130	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	128¾	128¾	128¾	—2¼
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50	50	50	Nov 5
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	21	26	24½	24½	—1¾
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	3	11½	11½	11½	— ½
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	30½	30	30	— ½
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	2	118	117	117	—1
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	Nov 5
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	150	148⅝	148⅝	—1½
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	1	69¾	69¾	69¾	— ¼
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	3	72¼	72	72	+ ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	139	139	139	+ ½
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	3	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	18	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
107	82	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	—1
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	6	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	38	37¾	37¾	— ¼
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	16	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	36	36	36	—2
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	160	26⅞	25	25	—2
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	6	43	41	41	—3
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	1	17	17	17	— ½
37½	7	Andes Copper	2	12½	12½	12½	— ½
10¼	2¾	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 4
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	32	32	32	—1
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	99½	99½	99½	Nov 5
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	27	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	72½	72½	72½	Nov 5
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong Cork (2g)	2	38½	37⅞	37⅞	—1⅝
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	2	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅜
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	77	77	77	Nov 5
125	96	Assd Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	96	96	96	Nov 5
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	42	42	42	Nov 4
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	27	38⅜	36½	37	—1⅝
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	6	80⅜	79	79	—3⅞
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	2	25¼	25	25	—1
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	4	7¼	7	7	—1
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	10	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ¼
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	Nov 4
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	6	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44	44	44	Nov 5
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Nov 5
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
36⅜	6¼	Auburn Auto	3	9	8½	8½	—1¾
9½	2	Austin Nichols	4	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 3
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	9	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	24	8	7½	7½	— ½
40½	8¼	Balt & Ohio	34	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	— ¼
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	2	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	4	34¾	33½	33½	Nov 5
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	5	16½	16¾	16¼	— ⅜
32	9	Barker Bros	1	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	8	15	14¼	14¼	— ½
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17¼	17¼	Nov 4
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	95	95	95	Nov 5
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	—3½
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	4	9+	9	9	
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	16	13½	13	13	— ½
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	6	18	17¼	17½	— ⅝
63¾	37	Best & Co (2½a)	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ½
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	103	49¼	45½	45½	—4¼
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	92⅝	91	91	—2
69⅜	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	Nov 4
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	12	12½	12	12	— ⅝
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	17	22⅞	21⅜	21½	—1¼
48½	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	7	30½	29½	30½	Nov 5
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	5	15½	15	15	Nov 5
28	17½	Borden (1.60)	5	20⅛	20	20	
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	14	31¾	35½	30¾	— ¾
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	1	4½	4½	4½	Nov 4
4½	½	Botany C M A	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
35⅝	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	22	21½	22	Nov 4
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	6	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	9	26	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅞
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	34	34	34	Nov 5
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	4	32	31⅞	31⅞	Nov 5
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	11	11	11	Nov 5
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	11	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	40½	39¾	40½	Nov 5
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	2	22	22	22	— ½
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	Nov 3
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	3	9	9	9	— ½
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	13	9¼	8½	8½	—1
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ¼
48¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	3	16	16	16	—1
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	10	36½	35	35¾	+ ¼
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
35⅜	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	5	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
11⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	5	11¼	11	11	Nov 5
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	— ¼
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	3	10½	10½	10½	Nov 5
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	6	21¾	21	21¾	Nov 5

C

48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	19	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	3	16⅝	16	16	—1⅛
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	22	14¾	13⅞	14½	— ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	31	30½	30½	—2⅞
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	3	7	7	7	— ⅛
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Nov 3
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen.(.16g)	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
191¾	89	Case (J I) (6g)	2	95½	93	93	—4½
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2a)	12	55¼	54½	54½	—1½
105½	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41¼	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	5	22	21¼	21½	—1
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48⅛	21	Celotex (1.20g)	1	26	26	26	
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
12⅜	2	Cent Fdy	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	1	12	12	12	Nov 4
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	2	6	6	6	Nov 3
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	11	42¾	41	41	—3¾
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	25	8⅞	8	8⅜	— ⅜
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	— ½
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11	10½	10½	Nov 3
68½	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	14	37½	36¾	37	— ½
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90	90	90	+ ½
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	2	44½	44½	44½	—3½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	Nov 5
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Nov 5
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	10	2½	2	2	Nov 4
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	2	5½	5½	5½	— ½
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	6	5½	5¼	5½	Nov 5
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	—1
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	1	1½	1½	1½	
7¼	1⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	1	2¾	2¾	2⅜	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	2	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
45	20½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
3¾	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅝	1½	1½	Oct 29
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	1	3½	2½	2½	
10⅛	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3	3	3	Nov 4
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	10	10	10	Nov 4
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	4	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
15⅜	3	Childs Co	3	8	8	8	— ¼
135¼	52½	Chrysler (10g)	216	68½	66⅝	67¼	—2¼
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (3)	1	14	14	14	+1

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅜	2	City Stores	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Nov 5
48	24½	Clark Eq (4.30z)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	—1¼
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	6	29	28	28	Nov 5
37	28½	Climx Molyb (.90g)	3	31¾	30½	30½	—2¼
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	5	14¾	14	14	— ½
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	2	120¾	118	118	—3¾
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	Nov 4
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	7	11½	11	11½	— ⅜
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (5)	1	95½	95½	95½	Nov 4
62¾	20¾	Coll & Aik (5g)	3	30¾	30	30	—1⅛
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
32	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	8	20	20	20	Nov 5
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.45g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Nov 5
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45z)	21	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	4	80	79½	80	Nov 5
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	5	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅝
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	30	30	30	Nov 4
125¾	57	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	80	80	80	—1
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	2	41¾	41	41	—1
114	88½	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	88½	88½	88½	Nov 3
80⅛	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	2	45¾	45½	45¾	—1¼
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Nov 5
21½	5	Coml Solv (.60)	10	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	12	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
75⅝	35	Comwith & So pf (3)	6	40½	39½	40	Nov 5
19½	4½	Conde Nast	3	7	7	7	— ¼
33¾	8	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	3	10	9½	9½	— ¾
18⅞	4¾	Consol Aircraft	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
49⅞	22	Consol Cigar	6	7½	7½	7½	Nov 4
108	93	Consol Edison (2)	44	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
5¾	1	Consol Edison pf (5)	6	97	96	96	Nov 5
18¾	4¼	Consol Film	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Nov 5
13½	2¼	Consol Film pf	2	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Laundries	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
98⅜	8	Consol Oil (.80a)	32	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
106⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	5	4	4	4	Nov 3
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	12	½	⅜	½	Nov 4
13¼	3	Consol Coal	1	5	5	5	
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	1	21	21	21	Nov 5
92½	80½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	Nov 3
37⅜	10⅜	Container Corp (1.20)	15	16½	15¾	16	— ⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	7	12½	11¾	12	— ⅛
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	5	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
109⅞	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	76½	76½	76½	Nov 5
69⅛	41¼	Cont Can (3)	8	47¼	47	47	— ¾
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	8	10	9¼	9¼	— ¾
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	5	1⅜	1⅛	1½	— ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	10	32	31	31	— ¾
35⅝	9½	Corn Products (3)	4	55⅝	55	55	—1
71¼	50½	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
171½	153	Coty	2	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10¼	5½	Crane Co	16	27	25	25	—2
56½	27	Crane Co cv pf (5)	4	90	90	90	—2
115	90	Crane Co pf ww (2g)	2	24	24	24	Nov 5
37	21¾	Crane Co pf A (6)	3	26	26	26	— ¾
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	6	9½	9	9½	— ¼
100⅞	31¾	Crown Cork (

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Indifference of Foreign Wheat Buyers Causes Long Liquidation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices for Cattle Drop But Lambs And Hogs Higher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This week's high riding cattle prices fell out of the saddle day after day, and on Thursday at the close, fed steers and yearlings were 25-75c under the previous week. The break in beef steer prices was rather remarkable in that receipts both locally and in the aggregate at seven large markets were considerably smaller than for the same period last week, but the seven-market total was somewhat larger than for the comparable period a year ago.

Receipts of shortfed steers and yearlings comprised a larger percentage of the run than last week.

Indicating the measure of the break on finished steers and yearlings, the week's extreme top of $19.85, paid early, soon faded out of the picture, and it was rather improbable whether comparable cattle would bring $19 at the close.

Light yearling steers sold up to $17.75 and long yearlings to $19, with heifer yearlings to $14.50, but all of these prices were paid when the market was at its peak. Little cattle arrived in more liberal proportions than recently and the severe end of the break hit yearlings, heifers and steers as well as mixed offerings.

Light steers also closed around $1 lower. On the other hand, cows finished 25c higher, and bulls 50-75c up, these classes being comparatively scarce. Prices for vealers dropped 50c to $1.

Reversing the price trend on cattle, both hogs and lambs closed the week higher, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Hog receipts were materially decreased and this furnished the leverage for boosting prices unevenly 25-50c. Lambs, however, put on fully 75c without any material decrease in receipts compared with a week ago. Other classes of ovine stock also closed the period higher, fat sheep around 25c and yearlings 25-50c. Fat lambs, however, closed mostly 25c lower.

Best fat lambs for the week brought $10.85, with the bulk of choice kinds at 10.50-10.75; best light yearlings topped for the week at $9.50 and the top on the ewe market was $4.50.

The top on the hog market came back from $9.35 at the low time to $9.80, but at the close after receipts showed some tendency to increase; $9.70 was the peak. The bulk of good and choice kinds, however, sold from $9.25-9.65, and most packing sows from $8.40-8.65.

Money Market

New York Quotations	Today	Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal	1 %	1 %	1 %
Stock Exch	1½	1½	1½ %
Curb Exch			
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations			
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market			
30 days	⅛ @ ¼	⅛ @ ¼	⅛ @ ¼
60 days	⅛ @ ¼	⅛ @ ¼	⅛ @ ¼
4 months	⅛ @ ¼	⅛ @ ¼	⅛ @ ¼
5-6 months	⅜ @ ½	⅜ @ ½	⅜ @ ½

London Quotations			
3 mos bills	⅝ %	⅝ %	⅝ %
Short bills	⅝ %	⅝ %	⅝ %
Bar silver	19½d	19¼d	21¼d
Bar gold	140s 4d	140s 6d	142s 4½d

Central Bank Rates	
Atlanta	1½%
Boston	1½
Chicago	1½
Cleveland	1½
Dallas	1½
Kansas City	1½
Minneapolis	1½
New York	1½
Philadelphia	1½
Richmond	1½
San Francisco	1½
St. Louis	1½
Atlanta	1½

Amsterdam	2½
Berne	1½
Berlin	4½
Bombay	4
Brussels	3
Budapest	3½
Sofia	5
Warsaw	5½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$5.00¼	$4.99¼	$8.2397
Cables	5.00¼	4.99⅝	8.2397
France—franc	.0340¼	.0339⅝	8.2
Belgium—belga	.1704	.1702	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2324	.2321	‡
Italy—lira	.0527	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4038	.4035	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5537	.5529	‡
Sweden—krone	.2579	.2575	.4537
Norway—krone	.2514	.2509	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2234	.2230	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1885‡	.1887	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	‡
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1891	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0454	.0451	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298

South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2980	.2980	*
Brazil—milreis	.0880‡	.0885‡	.7187
Chile—peso	.0375	.0375	.2025
Ecuador—sucre	.2075	.2075	.2060
Uruguay—peso	.5900‡	.5900‡	1.7510

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2916	.2910	.8440
India—rupee	.3773	.3773	.6180
China—dollar	.5545	.5545	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3132	.3124	*
Shanghai—dol	.2963	.2956‡	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5855	.5855	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000

Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0004	1.0003	1.6931

Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. $ Nominal. ¶ Paper peso.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	7.74	7.74	7.68	7.70	—.04
Jan.	7.74	7.74	7.68	7.68	—.06
March	7.80	7.80	7.71	7.75	—.07
May	7.84	7.84	7.76	7.81	—.04
July	7.91	7.91	7.82	7.84	—.05
Oct.	8.00	8.00	7.91	7.95	—.05

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, 11 lower to 10 higher.

	High	Low	Last
March	83.5	83.5	83.5B
May	84.0	83.0	83.9B
July	84.0	83.0	83.1
Sept.	83.5	83.5	83.0N
Oct.	83.5	83.5	83.5B

B-Bid; N-Nominal.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
March	10.73	10.73	10.58	10.65	—.30
June	11.00	11.00	10.88	10.97	—.17

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
7 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.19	106.16	106.19
1 3¼s '41	106.16	106.16	106.16
2 3⅜s '47-43	107.3	107.3	107.3
156 3¼s '45-43	106.23	106.23	106.23
9 3¼s '46-44	106.18	106.17	106.17
1 3½s '46-44-reg	106.14	106.14	106.14
3 4s '54-44	111.21	111.20	111.20
12 2¾s '47-45	102.31	102.27	102.31
1 3¾s '56-46	109.26	109.26	109.26
267 3s '48-46	104.16	104.14	104.14
5 4¼s '52-47	115.25	115.23	115.25
5 2¾s '51-49	100.28	100.27	100.27
31 2½s '53-49	98.9	98.9	98.9
46 2¾s '54-51	100	100	100
14 3s '55-51	103.2	102.29	102.29
109 2¾s '60-55	100.25	100.21	100.21
16 2¾s '59-56	99.24	99.22	99.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

80 3s '47-42	102.28	102.24	102.24
1 2¾s '47-42	101.18	101.18	101.18
1 3¼s '64-44	103.2	103.2	103.2

Home Owners' Loan

4 2¼s '44-42	100.18	100.17	100.18
8 3s '52-44	102.17	102.17	102.17

Corporation Bonds

4 Alleghany 5s '44	79½	79.	79½
3 Alleghany 5s '49	69	69	69
3 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26½	26½	26½
18 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	102¾	102¼	102¼
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	64½	63¾	63¾
19 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103⅝	103½	103½
15 Am Int 5½s '49	97	97	97
5 Am TGT 3¼s '66	100	10	0 100
12 Am T&T 3½s '61	100⅝	100½	100½
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	100	99¾	100
35 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	94	94	94
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	103	102½	102¾
14 Ann Del 4s '57	40½	40	40
3 Arm Del 4s '55	93	93	93
7 AT&SF 4s '95	93¾	93½	93½
6 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 AT&SF aj 4s 1909-55	102	102	102
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106	106	106
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	113	113	113
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 ACL cit 4s '52	21½	21½	21½
3 A C Line 4½s '64	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 A C Line 5s '45	78¼	78¼	78¼
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	96¾	96¾	96¾
13 B&O 1st 5s '48	53¼	52¼	52¼
11 B&O rfg 5s '95	80¼	79	79½
17 B&O 5s '96 P	45¼	43¾	43¾
26 B&O 5s 2000 D	45	44	44
40 B&O cv 4½s '60	45¼	42½	42½
12 B&O 4s '48	40	38¾	39
1 B&OSPLE&WV '41	75	73⅝	75
5 B&O 5s S W '50	73	73	73
1 Bang & Ar4s cv '51 st	61	60½	60½
5 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102	101⅞	101⅞
28 Boston&Me 5s '67	93½	93½	93½
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	49½	49¼	49¼
6 Bot Con M 6½s '34ct	50½	50½	50½
8 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	10½	10	10
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	63½	63	63
3 Bkly U Gas 5½s '57 B	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57	102	102	102
3 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	54	54	54½
1 Can Nat 5s '60 Jly	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112½	112½	112½
30 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	112		
15 Can Pac 5s '54	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
43 Can Pac 4s perp	88½	88¼	88¼
1 Caro Cen 4s '49	58	58	58
1 Caro C & O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 Caro C & O 5s '38	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Carth & Adir 4s '81	71	71	71
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	108	108	108
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	96⅜	96?	96⅜
28 Cen New Eng 4s '61	48	48	48
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	70	69	69
29 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	102½	101½	101½
1 CRR&B bf Ga 5s '42	77	77	77
11 Certain-td 5½s '48	59	58½	58½
1 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	106?	106⅜	106⅜
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	95	95	95
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	110	110	110
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	106¼	106¼	106¼
20 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109⅝	109½	109½
8 CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Chi E R E 5s '51	14¾	14¼	14¼
22 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¼	18¾	19
5 Chi I&L 6s '66	6⅝	6	6
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	6	6	6
318 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10¼	10	10
217 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	3½	3½
20 CM&StP gen 4½s '89	30	29	29
20 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10	10	10
50 Chi&NW cy 4¾s '49	7¼	7	7
7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	9¾	9¾
8 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	9	9	9
4 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	9	9	9
22 Childs Co 5s '43	69	67	67
46 Cinn G&E 3¼s '66	102	101&	102
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	72½	72½	72½
1 Cl & Pitts 4½s '42 A	109½	109½	109½
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
4 Clev U Ter 5½s '72	106½	106½	106½
2 Clev U Ter 5s '73	102	101	101
1 Clev Ter 4½s '77 C	97½	97	97
2 Col P&L 5s '70	60½	60	60
8 Col & So 4½s '80	43¼	43	43
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	93¾	93½	93½
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91¾	91¾	91¾
2 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100½	100½
2 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	102	102	102
11 Con Edis 3¾s '46	105	104¾	104¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	102½	102½
3 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Con Oil 3½s '51	96	95½	95½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
11 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	42	41	41
9 Del P & L 4½s '71	66½	62	62
1 D & R G 4s '36	107	107	107
2 D & R G West 5s '55	13⅞	13½	13½
5 D & R G West 5s '78	6½	6½	6½
14 Det Ed 5s '53	10¼	10	10
2 Det Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
23 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
23 Erie rfg 5s '67	102¼	102	102
6 E Tex V&G en 5s '56	45	43½	43¾
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	44½	42½	42½
3 Fed L & T 1st6s '42	99	98½	98½
2 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	99	98½	98½
1 Fed Lt&Tr 5s '42 st	87	87	87
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	98	98	98
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	100½	100½	100½
5 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	101	100½	100½
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	104	104	104
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	102	102	102
2 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	55	54¼	54½
22 Goodrich 4¼s '56	22½	22½	22½
5 Goodrich 6s '45	99	98½	98½
16 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	96¾	95	95
13 Goodyr Ry 5½s '52	103¼	102⅞	103
6 Gt Nor 4½s 1976 A	105½	105¼	105¼
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	107½	92½	92½
93 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93	104½	104¾
20 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	95	94¾	95
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82	82	82
3 Housatonic 5s '37	8	8	8
4 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	45	45	45
20 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	34	33	34
4 Ill Cen 4s '55	16½	16	16¼
10 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	53⅞	53½	53½
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	43	42	42¼
16 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	86	86	86
7 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	50	49	49
5 Inland St 3¾s '61	45½	44⅛	44⅛
6 Interb R Tr 6s'32	104½	104	104¼
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	22	21½	22
17 Interlake Iron 4s '47	55¼	54½	54½
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	79¾	79	79
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	5½	5¼	5¼
7 Int Hydro El 6s '44	21	21	21
5 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	63¾	63½	63½
3 Int Paper 6s'55	56	55	55
3 Int Paper 5s '47	87	87	87
21 Int T&T 5s '39	93	93	93
4 Int T&T 4½s '39	85¼	84¼	84¼
15 Int T&T 5s '55	55	55	55
1 Jones&LaughSt4¼s81	60¼	60	60
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s36	97½	97½	97½
6 K C South 5s2'50	29	28½	28½
2 K C South 3s '50	66	65¾	65¾
3 Kans G & E 4½s '80	75	75	75
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	103¾	103⅞	103⅞
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	101	101	101
3 Lac Gas 5½s '53	53	53	53
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64½	64¼	64½
25 L S & M S 3½s '97	64	64	64
5 Yautaro Nit Inc '75	102	102	102
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	29	29	29
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	75	.75	75
4 Leh Val 4½s 2003	36¾	36¾	36¾
31 Leh Val 4s 2003	31¾	31½	31½
3 Lex & E 5s '65	31	30¼	30
3 Liggett & M 7s '44	117¾	117¼	117¼
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47	127¾	127¾	127¾
4 Loews 3½s '46	105½	105½	105½
5 Lorillard Co 5s '51	99	98⅝	99
1 Louisville & Arlt 5s '69	118¼	118	118⅛
12 Louis & N un 4s '40	72	72	72
1 Louis ⅞ N 3¾ 2003	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Manat Sug 7½s 42ct	44	44	44½
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	45	45	45½
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	33	33	33
12 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	100½	100½	100½
5 D & R G West 5s '78	101¾	100	100
8 Met Ed 4½s '68	100½	100½	100½
5 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	26	26	26
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101	101	101
3 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	6½	6½	6½
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	70¾	70¼	70½
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12¾	11½	12⅜
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	14¼	13⅜	14¼
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	47¼	46	47
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	75¾	75	75
16 Mo Pac 5½s '49	39½	39½	39½
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	5½	5½	5½
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A ct	20	20	20
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19¾	19	19
2 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19¾	19¾	19¾
14 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19½	19½
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	19½	19½	19½
22 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18½	18½	18½
6 Mob & O 4½s '77	6¾	6½	6⅝
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	13	13	13
1 MonWPa YPub Sv6s'65	83	83	83
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91½	91½	91½
1 Mor & Essex 5s '55	91	91	91
9 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	66½	66½	66½
7 Mor&Essex3½s2000	61¾	61	61
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	74	74	74
1 Nassau El 4s '51	30½	30½	30½
24 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	99¾	99½	99½
30 NERRMar1½s'26asd	2½	2½	2½
6 Natl Steel 4s '56	105¾	106¼	105¾
1 New Eng T&Tc5s'52	122¾	122¾	122¾
2 NEngT&T¼s'61B	120¾	120¾	120¾
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	94½	94½	94½
10 NO TexA&M 5s '56 C	32½	32½	32½
3 NY & Putn 4s '93	68	68	68
10 NY&Q E&P 5½s '65	106	106	106
27 NYC rfg 5s 2013	73⅜	72	72
11 NYC 4½s '2013 A	64½	64½	64½
3 NYC cn 4s '98	80⅞	79½	79½
14 NYC 3¾s '46	92¼	90¾	90¾
9 NYC 3½s '52	84⅝	83½	83½
15 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	65	63	63
4 NYC&HR 3½s '97	93½	93	93
4 NYC L Sh 3½s '98	83½	83½	83½
7 NY Ch&StL 5½s '74 A	72	72	72
7 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	93	92½	92½
29 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24½	23¾	23⅝
2 NYNH&H 4½s '67	24	24	24
NYNH&H 4s '47	22	22	22
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	22	22	22
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	22	21½	21½
5 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	18	18	18
1 NYNH&H Con 4s '56	18	18	18
7 NY O¾W rfg 4s '92	10⅝	10½	10½
15 NY Steam 5s '56	105	104⅞	104⅞
9 NY O¾W gen 4s '55	6½	6½	6½
5 NY Steam 5s '51	105½	105½	105½
15 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	15½	15¼	15¼
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	108¾	106⅜	106⅜
2 NY W&Bos 4½s '46	6½	6½	6½
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	90½	90½	90½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	101½	101½	101½
6 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
53 Nor Pac 6s 2047	85⅝	83	83½
17 Nor Pac 4s '97	96⅜	95½	96
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	63¾	63⅜	63¾
8 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	96	95¼	95¼
1 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	100	10	0 100
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	110½	110⅛	110⅛
6 Otis Steel 4½s'62	75¾	75	75
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	103¼	103	103¼
8 Pac Gas & El 4s'64	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Pac T&T 3¾s'66 C	102	102	102
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	63½	63½	63½
2 Pen Ohio&Det 4½s '77	104		
18 Pen P&L 4½s '81	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜
2 Pen Co 4s '63	98⅞	98¾	98¾
23 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105⅜	104¾	104¾
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93	93	93
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	100	100	100
7 Pen RR 4¾s '84 E	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94¼	94	94
55 Pen RR 3½s '52	91	90¼	90¾
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	69½	69½	69½
1 Peoria&E inc 4s '90	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 Pee Marq 5s '56	84	84	84
4 Pere Marq 4½s '80	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
54 Phillips Dodge 3½s '52	100¼	99½	99⅞
10 Phila Co 5s '67	93¼	93⅛	93¼
3 Phil Elec 3¼s'66	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
23 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	53	53	53½
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	111½	111½	111½
5 PCC & S L 4½s '42B	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
21 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	55¼	53¾	53¾
15 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	13	12¾	12⅞
26 Readg 4½s '97 A	93	92	92½
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	79	79	79
3 Rem Rand 4½s '56	97	97	97
11 Republic Steel 5½s'54	106¾	106½	106¾
9 Republic Steel 4½s'61	85¾	85¼	84⅞
17 Republic Steel 4½s'56	85¼	85	85
1 S Richfield Oil 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
1 RI Ark & La 4½s'34	9	9	9
5 Safeway Strs 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
5 SHLIM&S4sR&G '33	58½	58½	58½
10 StLSF 5s '50 ct	13½	13½	13½
37 St L S F 4½s '78	12½	12½	12½
21 StLSF4½s'78 ctf st	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
2 St L SW rfg 5s '90	10¼	10	10¼
5 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	17	17	17
1 St P & KC Sh L 4½s'41	75½	75	75
2 SA Pass 4s '43	9	9	9
4 Schulco 6½s'46 B	92	91	91
6 Schulco 6½s'46 st	32	32	32
3 Seab A L cn 6s '45	32	31	32
9 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	9	8¾	8¾
12 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	8¾	8¼	8¼
2 Sea-All Pla 6s '35 A ct	7	7	7
7 Shell Un 3½s '51	5	5	5
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	97¾	97¾	97¾
9 Skelly Oil 4s '51	75	75	75
20 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	96¼	96	96
1 So Bell T & T 3¼s '62	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5 So Col Pow 6s '47	101	101	101
2 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	102	102	102
6 Sou Pac 4½s '68	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 Sou Pac 4½s '81	62½	61½	62
12 Sou Pac rfg 4s '55	63¾	63	63
5 Sou Pac rfg 4s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
28 Sou Pac 3¾s '46	74	73½	73½
8 Sou Pac 4½s Ore '77	89½	89½	89½
1 South Ry 6½s '56	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	68	66	66
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	63	62	62
13 South Ry gen 4s '56	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Staley Mfg 4s '46	51½	48	49
1 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	102	102	102
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	74¼	70	70
10 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Tex Corp 3½s '51	85	84¾	85
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	104½	104½	104½
9 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	114	114	114
14 Third Ave aj 5s 60	18¼	18⅛	18¼
3 Third Ave 4s 60	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Tide W As A 3½s 52	29	29	29
15 Union OilCal 3½ s52	60

Pacific Survey Weighs U. S. Ban On Japan's Silk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—In a factual study of the economics of a silk boycott prepared by William W. Lockwood for the American council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the conclusion is reached that an American boycott would strike Japan in a very vulnerable spot, but would hardly, of itself, be decisive in bringing Tokyo to terms.

Mr. Lockwood writes in Far Eastern Survey, organ of the institute: "An effective boycott by American consumers would further increase Japan's acute shortage of foreign exchange and would greatly intensify the poverty and unrest in the countryside which are already the most acute social problem facing the Japanese Government at home."

He adds: "It is difficult to believe that the blocking of the American silk trade would, in itself, be decisive. To achieve the full aims of those who propose this type of protest against Japanese action in China, it would have to be accompanied by a far-reaching boycott of other types of Japanese exports, not only in the United States but in other countries."

Product Easily Identified

The technique of a silk boycott would be relatively simple, as "the American consumer can easily identify Japanese silk because nearly all the silk in the American market is Japanese. The United States purchases its entire silk supply abroad, and in 1936 Japan furnished 92 per cent of American imports. Out of total imports from Japan of $172,500,000, raw silk alone amounted to 55 per cent last year. Japan furnishes three quarters of the world's commercial supply of silk; China about 10 per cent in recent years, and Italy around 7 to 8 per cent, but China's exports are now disrupted by the war."

"The consumption of silk in the United States is now concentrated in certain fairly definite lines. The great bulk goes into women's wearing apparel and especially into hosiery. In recent months the demand outside hosiery has fallen off so much that 75 per cent of the current use today is said to be in the manufacture of stockings. An effective boycott, therefore, must necessarily focus on the buying habits of the American woman."

Effects in Rural Japan

As seen from Japan, a silk boycott would seriously react upon the economic life of the country. American consumers buy 85 per cent of Japan's raw silk exports, and about 60 per cent of her entire output. "Raw silk is second only to cotton piece goods in Japan's export trade, forming about one seventh of Japan's total exports. The economy of Japan is built upon foreign trade, and now with an acute shortage of foreign exchange facing her, the importance of maintaining silk exports will increase."

Moreover, "Almost half the Japanese people live on farms, and one in every three farm households depends on sericulture for all or part of its livelihood. Cocoon-raising is a supplementary source of income in wide areas, usually contributing 10 to 15 per cent of total agricultural income. It is the main reliance of peasants in certain mountainous prefectures of Central Japan. Moreover, the silk-reeling industry gives part-time employment to over 350,000 people, most of them peasant girls. Thus a silk boycott would impose a further burden upon the rural economy, except as that burden was assumed by the State Treasury."

Renounce Silk Hosiery

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Nov. 6 (AP)—The Women's Oneira Club renounced silk hosiery today and asked other women's clubs to boycott Japanese silk "to end the war which can only prove calamitous to Japan."

Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

than any of his three predecessors, but on the other hand has generally had a "bad editorial page" contrasted with just the reverse for Harding, Coolidge and in most instances, Hoover.

Mr. Roosevelt has shown a certain testiness in press conferences in recent months, however, as pointed questions have been asked on his court program, appointment of Mr. Justice Black, the Ku Klux Klan issue, and the elevation of his son-secretary as White House liaison man, and labor policies. Yesterday at his press conference a simple question as to whether pro-Tammany Mr. Farley had been present at his interview in New York with Mayor LaGuardia precipitated a long sigh from the Chief Executive followed by a detailed but not very illuminating minute-by-minute account of Mayor LaGuardia's visit, culminating in the bantering comment that "speculation in news stories" is just as dangerous as stock market speculation.

There seemed to be no question that the President wanted the emphasis to be put on the "news stories" end of his aphorism and reporters smiled rather uncomfortably.

Twits the Press

But at the same time, Mr. Roosevelt had committed himself to a strong declaration that stock market speculation is dangerous, and so the full quotation went into a business story in most cases, to the probable surprise and amusement of the President himself.

Despite a growing tendency to twit the press, which may be significant as revealing a deeper direction of his thoughts, few Presidents have had more cordial relations with individual correspondents. Mr. Roosevelt's mood is still best expressed by his inscription on a photograph presented to them:

"To the White House correspondents—from their still devoted victim."

Sunk in Collision, Vessel Is Raised And Put in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Her hold is filled with lumber bound for Hong Kong instead of food products for Italy and her name is the Clevedon. But the spic-and-span motorship that left here recently under that name is the same Feltre which was rammed and sunk in the Columbia river near here several months ago.

The vessel was reconstructed at Portland drydocks at a reported cost of nearly $400,000 and represented the largest repair task of its kind in Portland since post-war times.

The Clevedon now flies the house flag of her new owners, Pacific-American Fisheries. Emil Jackson, for 20 years a master in the service of the Fisheries company, is the new captain of the former Feltre. Reconstruction work on the vessel was handled by the Albina Engine & Machine Works here. First tests showed a speed of 11½ knots.

The starboard side of the Italian Feltre was rammed in a collision with the Edward Luckenbach, and a jagged hole 280 feet long and 40 feet wide resulted. After resting at the Columbia's bottom for some time, the Feltre was raised and towed to Portland where it was reconstructed. The Feltre was purchased by the fisheries company at Federal auction for $55,000 to satisfy libel claims totaling $294,289.42 which resulted from the Columbia crash.

Air Line Fixes Excursion Rates

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 (AP)—Transcontinental & Western Air announced Nov. 4 adoption of nation-wide round-trip winter excursion fares, a policy it said set a precedent in airline operations.

The new fares, effective Monday, represent a discount of 25 per cent from regular one-way fares. Excursion tickets will be good on the going journey on either Saturday or Monday and may be used for the return trip any day up to and including the fifteenth day from date of starting the journey.

Fuller Sets Air Record From Canada to Mexico

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Nov. 6 (AP)—Frank Fuller Jr., San Francisco speed flier, clipped 34 minutes off the Vancouver, B. C.-Agua Caliente flight record Nov. 4, covering the 1208 miles in four hours and 54 minutes.

The flier, who won the Bendix transcontinental air race from Los Angeles to Cleveland last summer, flew a low-wing monoplane and made one stop for refueling. The previous record for the flight, five hours and 28 minutes, was established July 3, 1935 by Earl Ortman.

Court Stops Picketing In Meat Cutters' Strike

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6 (AP)—Picketing in a meat cutters' strike was restrained today under a ruling of Superior Judge Emmet Wilson that a union labor strike is terminated when employees' positions are filled by competent help at customary wages and when an employer's business has returned to normal.

A previous order by Judge Wilson limited the number of pickets the Amalgamated Meat Cutters Union and others could place in a strike that started against two market companies last August. He barred all picketing yesterday.

Socialized Medicine Plan In Washington Stirs Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

experiment financially possible, it is indicated.

The clinic is headed by Dr. Henry Rolf Brown, the retiring chief of the tuberculosis division of the veterans administration, who sees in a co-operative clinic for a group of government employees a system not fundamentally different from medical services provided in the army and navy or for veterans.

Medical Association Opposed

The District of Columbia Medical Association, however, takes a sharply divergent view of the experiment. Behind closed doors yesterday the local doctors considered what to them is a very grave threat to the independence of the medical profession and weighed plans for a legal fight to stamp out the HOLC co-operative clinic. No decision on the best course of action has yet been announced, but the implication is that the association will first attempt to persuade local public officials that the scheme is illegal. If this fails it is suggested that court action be taken.

The doctors believe they have a precedent in the recent success of the local legal profession in stopping the practice of banks performing legal services for their clients. The corporation counsel ruled that no corporation can practice law. All banks are understood to have since abandoned the practice, or arranged to do so at an early date. The doctors believe that if it is illegal for a corporation to practice law, it should prove equally illegal for a corporation to practice medicine. There is a question, however, as to the analogy between a banking corporation directly providing legal service and a co-operative organization which is aided by the contribution of a corporation, but not directly related to it.

Experiment Studied

The outcome of the HOLC clinic experiment is being watched closely from all sides. It is considered extremely likely that if this experiment establishes both its legal validity and its ability to operative profitably it will be emulated by other agencies of the federal government. The semi-independent agencies such as the HOLC would presumably come first. This type of agency is able to dispose of its funds for the encouragement of such a clinic on its own initiative since it is legally a private corporation. It is backed by Congress, and Treasury funds, but handles its own business independently.

Regular government departments could not contribute funds to such an organization among their employees without special act of Congress. However, there is nothing to prevent employees of one of the big regular departments from organizing a co-operative clinic on their own responsibility if they can manage to finance it without help. The concern of the medical profession is that if the system once gets established it will sweep through the entire government and soon obtain from Congress appropriations for aiding clinics for all government employees.

Social Security Seen Similar To Other U. S. Funds

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Advisory Council on Social Security, examining operation of the law which provides for old age pensions and unemployment compensation, will learn from witnesses that it works something like this:

Uncle Sam has insisted that John Wage-Earner and his employers must lay aside money for a rainy day.

He makes certain they do it by taking part of the money out of John's pay envelope and part out of his employer's till. Uncle Sam holds the stakes.

There are 34,000,000 John Wage-Earners involved, but the council heard yesterday that the number probably will grow to 52,000,000 by 1960. The stakes, at the present rate of taxation, will amount to $47,000,000 by 1980.

Too Much for Vaults

It would be impossible, even for Uncle Sam, to put that much money away in vaults because there isn't that much money in the land. The total money supply last year was roughly only $17,400,000,000. Furthermore, that must keep circulating.

But it never was intended Uncle Sam should salt away the money. The legislation said he must put it in Government bonds, the pension money in bonds of a special kind and the unemployment money in any Government bond earning a satisfactory rate of interest.

In other words, he has to borrow back the cash and currency and turn it loose in the channels of industry and commerce by paying his bills with it. In its place he puts the bonds, which differ from cash and currency primarily in that they draw interest for the reserves.

Uncle Sam's treasury does not go through every step of this process to accomplish the result. It notes the amount of incoming tax money, dumps it into the general purse, and puts away in the reserve funds the equivalent in bonds.

Interest Pays Pensions

When interest on the bonds is due, Congress has to appropriate the money to pay it just as it would if someone else held the bonds. Then the Treasury uses the interest money for paying old-age pensions, etc.

Treasury officials say the funds thus are not only kept safely but kept increasing. They add that the only hazard, assuming the nation endures and its credit is good, is that some future Congress might authorize a change in the rules.

In theory, the handling of the Social Security reserves does not differ greatly from the handling of other money kept in trust for groups of citizens.

Other U. S. Funds

For example, there is the postal savings fund of more than a billion dollars which the Treasury invests in outstanding federal obligations on behalf of depositors. Federal deposit insurance, individual Indian trusts and civil service retirement funds are other examples.

The total of all these others combined, however, is a small fraction of the amount to be in the Social Security funds when they become a "full reserve."

Objectors to the procedure, who are to be heard by the advisory council, are not expressing concern with its legality or the safety of the funds so much as with the rapidity of the rate of increase and the questioned necessity for the projected reserves.

Eyston

(Continued from Page 1)

"Bluebird's" record of 301.1 miles an hour.

Thunderbolt is over 30 feet in length and is powered with a Rolls Royce Schneider Trophy aircraft type engine developing 3250 horse power. The car has eight wheels, independent wheel suspension all round, and four wheel steering.

Thunderbolt represents the work of 50 industrial firms as well as of Captain Eyston and his designers. The gearbox is to the challenger's own design. The body is by a Southampton boat company. The chassis, wind orakes and the various brackets on the car are all welded.

Thunderbolt's combined 'windscreen-hood' is made of 'perspex,' new transparent synthetic resin. This product of modern chemical achievement was chosen in preference to glass because it has the greater strength necessary to resist the impact of stones and grit at high speeds. It has the highest transparency and lowest weight of any transparent material that could be used, and being plastic could be moulded in curves to fit the streamline.

It has been claimed for Captain Eyston that he has held more records than any other British driver. His experience ranges from midget cars—records he made in a seven horsepower car way back in 1932 still standing—to world's distance speed records.

Sir Malcolm Campbell rests content with being the first man to reach 300 m.p.h. on land. He has given his promise to Lady Campbell that he will never go after land records again.

"So, good luck to George Eyston," Sir Malcolm said. "I hope he breaks my record."

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Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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JACKSON, MISS.—The Maples, 619 W. Pearl, 1 block south of U. S. 80—Quiet, restful rooms with hot and cold running water; meals optional; free garage; tourists welcome. Tel. 1976.

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BACK BAY (Boston), near Public Garden—Beautifully remodeled house; 1, 2 and 3 room housekeeping apartments, furnished and unfur.; latest in comfort and equipment; all electric; furnished by interior decorator. For information call The Service Bureau, Ken. 4033.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Coolidge Corner, 46 Babcock St.—6 rooms and sun parlor; heated, continuous hot water. Lon 6389.

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ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—New, modernistic, completely furn. accommodate 4; $150 monthly; special season rate; Christian Scientists preferred. 501 2nd St., South.

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FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats and Bakery Goods

CHILDREN'S SHOP
(Little Tots Toggery)
The Store of
BETTER CLOTHES
for Children of All Ages
Post Office Arcade 202 Coral Way

DAYTONA BEACH

MATHER-BARNES
Ridgewood and Volusia Ave.
FINE FURNITURE
STOVES, RUGS, RADIOS
MR. AMOS DEATHERAGE, Manager

Yowell-Drew's
invites you to shop at their department store
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

GOSSARD SHOPPE
234 South Beach Street
The only exclusive corset shop. Foundation garments for every figure. Alterations, no charge.
MRS. W. M. McDUFF, Owner

Tony's
QUALITY GROCERY
TONY WALSH, Proprietor
Corner of Loomis and South Segrave
Phone 507
Fine Piece Goods
Table Linens ● Bed Linens
Curtains ● Spreads
Drapery Materials
Lingerie—Hosiery—Neckwear
CURTIS DRY GOODS CO.
150 South Beach Street

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

SHOES and BAGS
Good team mates for your smart Fall and Winter outfits.
The Bootery
Daytona Beach's finest shoe store
104 S. BEACH ST.

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

FORT MYERS

Tropical Market
Cor. Bay and Dean Streets PHONE 420
The Finest Meats W. G. Pendle
The Best in Groceries H. L. Dupont
Delivery Service Yacht Orders a Specialty

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Tupper Coal Company
Original Genuine
MONTEVALLO
Pocahontas—Coke—Anthracite
Lump Red Rex Ash
PHONES 5-2841, 2842

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
320 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

KUCHLER PRINTING COMPANY

PHONE 5-3161 30 SO. MAIN ST.

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
Jap-A-Lac Headquarters
Glidden Paint Store
50 W. BAY STREET Phone 5-3741

INSURANCE AND SURETY BONDS
BEALE TRAVIS & CO., Inc.
BEALE TRAVIS PHILIP TRAVIS M. P. FLOOD
Phone 5-6844
201 Hildebrandt Bldg.

"Food That's Different"
Randolph's Food Store
3550-52 St. Johns Avenue
Quality Foods. Right Prices. Free Delivery.
HAYWARD RANDOLPH, Owner
Telephone 7-8635

LUMAR'S, Inc.
Specialty Dress Shop
NOVELTY GIFTS
325 Laura Street

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and General Tires
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7533
One block West of First Church

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

"ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT PAINT"
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
56 West Flagler Phone 2-7443

Cosmetics—Toilet Goods
Candies—Sodas—Sandwiches
at the Friendly Shop
Schrager's
BISCAYNE BLVD. AT THIRD STREET

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

NORGE Rollator refrigeration
All Models on Display at
Shelley's
3015 Grand Ave., Coconut Grove
100 S. W. First Street, Miami

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

Miami Real Estate
SALES RENTALS MANAGEMENT
FRANK B. MORGAN
Phone 3-4101 811 Seybold Building

BUILDER OF GOOD HOMES
STEWART E. CLARK

560 N. E. 77th St
Tel. Edge 2283

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
200 S. E. First Ave.
Phone 2-1440
Our Service Pleases Particular Patrons.

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 80th St. MIAMI Phone 7-2465

William B. Peterson
BUILDER
and General Contractor
228 N. E. 35th Street
Phone 2-0160

For a Delicious 35c or 50c Dinner
Stop at the
Quarry Grill
Federal Highway, Ojus, Florida
12 Miles North of Miami
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Wilbrandt, Props.

SUNOCO HINELY'S
SUNOCO SERVICE
Washing—Polishing—Waxing
Specialized Lubrication
S. W. 27th Ave. and Dixie Highway
Phone 4-9106

Tropical Beauty Salon
All branches of Beauty Culture
give nby
ADELINE JECK
3460 MAIN HIGHWAY, COCONUT GROVE
Phone 4-5606

Bayshore Cleaners
Cleaning and Laundry
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616

Phone 3-1330 New Work
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

Snowden's Grove Service
A Complete One Stop Service Station. Also Road Service.
3001 Grand Ave. Coconut Grove
PHONE 4-9277

Upholstering - Refinishing
Repairing - Cabinet Work
Flamingo Furniture Shop
"Fine Furniture Made Finer"
Geo. F. Darrow, Mgr.
Phone 4-4880 3244 Charles Ave. Coconut Grove, Fla.

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
Everything for the Fisherman
Best Tackle Biggest Variety
FREE DELIVERY Phone 3-1616
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Phe. 32667-8

FILER EQUIPMENT COMPANY, INC.
ELECTRICAL and MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
For Municipalities—Utilities—Industries
112 SHORELAND BUILDING Phone 2-3632
PLANT PHONE 7-3216

METROPOLITAN
Cleaners and Dyers
1085 N. W. 62ND STREET
"We cater to the most discriminating"

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

McFARLAND AWNING CORP.
142 S. W. EIGHTH STREET
Awnings — Canopies
Tarpaulins and Umbrellas

INSURANCE
of all kinds
BAKER INSURANCE AGENCY
(Formerly W. W. Baker, Inc.)
1126 INGRAHAM BLDG. PHONE 3-4949

LLOYD PRINTING, INC.

1800 N MIAMI AVENUE Tel. 2-4743

Miami's Most Exclusive
TYPEWRITER STORE
ALL MAKES—NEW and REBUILT
Typewriters — Adding Machines
Portables — Mimeographs
Supplies Service Rentals
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
171 N. E. Second Street Ph. 2-0514

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

Biltmore
Cleansers and Dyers
INCORPORATED
Known for Quality
All garments cleaned to measure.
Call and delivery.
Phone 2-1544 43 N. E. 38th St.

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR APPOINTMENT CALL SHOPPE 5-5265
IVAH BEAUTY SALON
"Your Neighborhood Beauty Salon"
IVAH STURM, Prop.
On the 79th Street Causeway
Two Blocks West of Collins Ave.
415 71st Street, Miami Beach

Louis' Patio Grill
731 Lincoln Road, Miami Beach
OPEN YEAR ROUND
Summer special, 75c and $1.00 dinners
Served from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Business Men's Lunch Served from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., 50c

Loyola Davis
"THE LITTLE DRESSMAKER"
Designing — Copying — Alterations
Evening Gowns a Specialty
Please Call for Appointment
Room 111, Le Roy Hotel, Collins Avenue at 33rd Street
PHONE 5-6411 MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

REAL ESTATE
SALES RENTALS
Member of Miami Beach Realty Board
J. ALLEN BROWN
Phone 5-4319 605 Lincoln Road

REAL ESTATE
SALES RENTALS
BEN ROTHSCHILD
Representing J. ALLEN BROWN
Phone 5-4319 605 Lincoln Road
Member of Miami Beach Realty Board

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners
Dyers
Launderers

49 W. Concord, nr. Orange Ave. Phone 3176

New White Felts
All Fall Hats Reduced
Louise Shop
144 N. Orange Ave. Jefferson Court Hotel Bldg.

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE. Upstairs
Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot Be Equaled for Beauty and Permanence

Where your patronage is appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES and ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

CITY HOMES
ORANGE GROVES
LAKE FRONT ESTATES
Correspondence Invited
NOBLE SMITH
Realtor
212 NORTH ORANGE AVE.
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

PALM BEACH

CURTIS-DURYEA
Notions, Knitting, Novelties
7 Via Parigi Palm Beach
Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear

SARASOTA

WARREN'S
Exclusive Shoe Store
Wilbur Coon Shoes and VITALITY SHOES
358 MAIN STREET
Correct fitting a specialty

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
383 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

It costs less to use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
487 MAIN ST. PHONE 2256

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service To Our Monitor Readers
Welcome!!!
. . . And Thanks for Your Splendid Patronage!

J. C. PENNEY COMPANY
INCORPORATED

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

Shop at Sears Completely Air-Conditioned
in Tampa
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP
MAAS
the haberdasher
THE STORE FOR MEN and BOYS
franklin & twiggs
TAMPA
EAT POLARS Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254 935 5TH AVE.

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Ernest Maas, Inc.
FASHIONS IN GOOD TASTE
Completely Air-Conditioned
Phone 2379 514 Franklin St.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S
FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12
Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 20 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5178

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

Visit the
Darling Shop
Shoe Department
While in
WEST PALM BEACH
Lakeland and Tampa

W. E. FROST
Hornac Paint was developed to resist the Ultra Violet Ray ● For the best in paints insist upon A. C. Horn Company's line of paints ● We sell them on a money back guarantee.
W. E. Frost 516 Clematis St. Phone 4951

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
Furniture — Refrigerators
Florence Ranges
Radios
119 So. Poinsettia Ave. Tel. 6254
West Palm Beach, Fla.

MAC-FRIED, Inc.
Distinctive Apparel for Women
200 Datura Street at Narcissus
West Palm Beach, Fla.
OLA D. McDONALD—GLADYS W. FRIED

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

Optician
J. W. KEENE
24 FAGAN ARCADE
Optometrist
Tel. 6310 West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Fine Foods at Economical Prices Call Us
Echols & Lyle, Inc.
818 N. Highland Ave He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. Ve 3516
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Chajage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY SOBELSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

HOUSE PAINT
SWP
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N W WA. 5789

Insurance and Annuities
Inquiries invited—no obligation
Charles E. Shepard
The Equitable Life Assur. Society of U. S.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Walnut 3793

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
27 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 8343

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON, GA.

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Collins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Snow's LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

Shop—NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St Phone 2951

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

European
Local Classified
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENCIES WANTED
SWISS merchant with great commercial experience (for last 16 years manager of large import and export firm in the Far East), and now desirous of establishing himself in Zürich (Switzerland), seeks to represent first class foreign firms or to connect with already existing agency; excellent references. Write to: E. NIEVERGELT, Spiegelhofstrasse 28, Zürich, Switzerland.

ARTISTS
PARIS—Sketches and hand prints, interiors, gardens, corners Paris; private lessons. EDITH STUCKEY, 16 bis rue Bardinet (14ème).

FLATS TO LET
FOR SKI-SPORTS AT MÜRREN
MODERN FLATS to let
Montana House, Mürren, Switzerland

LINGERIE
PARIS VICINITY — Madame LEFAUX, 18 route de Croissy, Le-Pecq (S & O). Lingerie ready made and to order; moderate prices. Visits clients homes. Tel. St. Germain 466.

PATENT ATTORNEYS
F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents.
Trade Marks and Designs

TEACHERS
PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

GRABEN-FRISIER-SALON
für Damen und Herren
Jack SPEIGNER
Wien I., Graben 12. Tel. R 28-198
Eingang im Hausflur Hairdresser

FRANCE

PARIS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Anjou 20-67
9 A. M.-5:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Stoefler Shoe
THE BEST
18, avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

MADAME COURROS
100 Boulevard Beaumarchais
Cleaners and Dyers
Invisible mending: clothes and stockings

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel: Passy 86-91

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330722 b. g. g. 394544

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578
v Weede van Dykveldstr 71 73. 75a

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

The Oriental Shop TOKIO
Hamngatan 24. Tel. 109232
Speciality: Japanese and Chinese Silks, also Waterproofs and Capes

EDUARD RASCH
Interior Decorator
Regeringsg. 77 Tel. 206756
Helps you make your HOME BEAUTIFUL

MIMOSA
Florists
NORRLANDSGATAN 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
Tel. 117092

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schelegatan 18. Tel. 507413
HIGH-CLASS PERMANENT WAVING

MALMS
DAMFRISERING
HAIR DYEING
Nybrogatan 37 II. Tel. 627468 Tempos Hus

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM (Continued)

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established 1874
KUNGSGATAN 4

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 28
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

H. LEU
Horlogerie, Bijouterie
Argenterie, Reparation soignee.
GUTERSTRASSE 207b (Tell Platz)
Watchmaker and Jeweller

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
BARFÜSSERPLATZ 21.
Tel. 46.448
Als Spezialität
Combizimmer und Clubmöbel
Couch—Schlafcouch auf jedes Mass-Kuchenmöbel-

Aug. Grässlin-Duby
WALLSTRASSE 5 Tel. 25.396
(Upholstered Furniture)

BERNE

OSWALD BERGER
Au Depart
Berne, Spitalgasse 33
The House for Fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs.

Buchler
QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for everybody in the family

Stuhlbaum Schneider
Vormals Löw U. Co.
BERN Marktgasse 4
Tel. 23.373
Standard Shoes, and Shoes for difficult feet
Spezialität Prothos

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13, Berne

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

SCHAERER & CIE
MARKTGASSE 63
BESTECKE und TAFELGERÄTE
(Knives, Forks and Spoons)

Wäscherei Steiner
Ralligweg 3. Tel. 33.055
(LAUNDRY)

G. Kollbrunner & Co.
Marktgasse 14
Bern's stationery shop
Fountain pens, visiting cards.

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

K. RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

BUY YOUR FLOWERS in Switzerland
at Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 BUBENBERGPLATZ

GROCERY SHOP
Kolonialwaren
Mrs. KROPF-BALMER
Flurstrasse 38

Bakery - Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
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PERTH (Continued)

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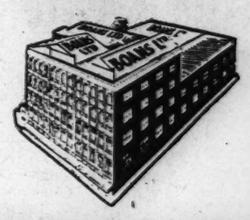

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Victoria the Great' Another Triumph From English Studios

Alcatraz Island (Warner Bros.)—A weak sister of "They Won't Forget," "Marked Woman," and "Black Legion," previous Warner social dramas. Kind-hearted racketeer, sent to Alcatraz, is erroneously charged with murder of another prisoner but is cleared by a G-man who happened to be in the next cell. Moral seems to be that it's all right to extort if you don't murder. John Litel, Ann Sheridan, Mary Maguire, Vladimir Sokoloff. —Adults.

Boots and Saddles (Republic) — Small brothers will probably enjoy thoroughly a combination of singing cowboys and wide open spaces. Even grown-ups may find it refreshing. Gene Autry wins the big race entitling him to sell horses to the army and thus save the old ranch for a young English lord. Comedy and outdoor heroics. Smiley Burnette, Judith Allen, Ra Hould.—Family.

Danger, Love at Work (20th-Fox)—Young lawyer sets out to buy some property from a completely erratic, irresponsible and eccentric family. Just as he is about to give up, the daughter of the house comes to his aid. Will delight patrons in search of far-fetched absurdities. Jack Haley, Ann Sothern, Mary Boland, John Carradine, Walter Catlett, E. E. Clive. —Adults and young people.

A Girl With Ideas (Universal)—In a film rather devoid of them. The old newspaper rivals are at it again as a charming young millionairess takes over their sheet following a libel suit. There are some laughs but only die-hard newspaper story fans will find it entertaining. Wendy Barrie, Walter Pidgeon, Kent Taylor.—Adults and young people.

Lancer Spy (20th-Fox)—Brisk melodrama of intrigue which introduces a new potential star named George Sanders. Because of their strong resemblance, a British naval captain is sent to Germany as a spy to impersonate a German officer. After various narrow escapes, he learns the secret he has been sent for, but reaches Switzerland only with the aid of a beautiful counterspy who gives her life for his. Dolores del Rio, Peter Lorre, Joseph Schildkraut, Virginia Field, Maurice Moscovitch, Sig Rumann, Fritz Feld.—Adults and young people.

Living on Love (RKO)—Everything about it is forced—the situation, the gags, the acting. A boy who works at night and a girl who works by day share a room. Also for some unexplained reason, a mutual and violent dislike. They play all sorts of practical jokes. True love blossoms—because they meet unaware of identities. James Dunn, Whitney Bourne, Solly Ward.—Adults and young people.

An Orphan Boy of Vienna (Meteor-film)—Charming Viennese film featuring the Vienna Choir Boys in some lovely music by Brahms, Handel, Mozart, Schubert, and Strauss. An orphan boy, befriended by a street singer, contrives to get into the Choir Boys' School. Becoming fond of the housemother, he steals her picture. On the same evening, a 1000-franc note is missing from her cash box. The boy takes the blame to save the housemother. Money is found and all suspicions cleared up. Acting throughout is genuine and unaffected. Ferdinand Meyerhofer, Hans Olden, Julia Janssen, Franz Schafheitlin, Otto Hartmann, Rudolf Teubler.—Family.

The Perfect Specimen (Warner Bros.)—Joan Blondell decides to liberate Errol Flynn from the confinement and rigid training by which his grandmother expects to make a "perfect specimen" out of him and they have a good deal of fun about it. Ray Robson, Edward Everett Horton, Hugh Herbert, Allen Jenkins, Dick Foran, Beverly Roberts, Dennie Moore. Michael Curtiz directed.—Adults and young people.

The Prisoner of Zenda (United Artists)—One of the best examples of the sort of thing Hollywood does best. Ronald Colman plays the dual role of a visiting Englishman and the irresponsible king whom he minutely resembles, taking part in a grand series of pageants, midnight chases, rendezvous in a corridored hunting lodge, duels in the bridge room of the moat and a romance with a beautiful princess. The hero steps into the king's shoes after the monarch has been prevented from participating in the coronation. The masquerade continues when a villainous brother and his villainous cohorts spirit the king away. Beautifully photographed and completely exciting in a full-blown, romantic way. Madeleine Carroll, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Raymond Massey, David Niven.—Adults and young people.

Sea Racketeers (Republic)—Minor sea epic about coast guardsmen who chase fur smugglers. Weldon Heyburn, Jeanne Madden, Warren Hymer, Dorothy McNulty.—Adults and young people.

Victoria the Great (RKO)—When it comes to historical biography of their own great, the English film makers are at their best. The latest proof involves Queen Victoria in some of the romantic, dramatic and tragic episodes of her life—the accession, coronation, marriage to Albert, his passing, the years of retirement followed by her being made Empress of India and the Diamond Jubilee. Many English statesmen of the period pass through the scenes. Acting and production are excellent. Anna Neagle, Anton Walbrook, H. B. Warner, Walter Rilla.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Heidi," "Tales from the Vienna Woods," "100 Men and a Girl," "Life Begins in College," "Music for Madame," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air."

Adults and Young People: "Dead End" (mature), "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

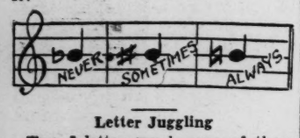
Cryptogram

John Ray, in "English Proverbs," has the following comment to make on the subject of "Home":

"X ZYQQZA BCDEA FAZZ GYZZ'H, X ZYQQZA ZXIH FAZZ QYZZ'H, XIH ZYQQZA FYGA FAZZ FYZZ'H, XJA KJAXQ JYRBAE."

Try This on Your Piano

The following musical motto is from The Etude. Can you decipher it?



Letter Juggling

Two 5-letter words, one of them sometimes a proper name, may be formed from the following 5 letters. Use all 5 letters in each word:

A C L O R

How Many Pupils?

An East Orange, N. J., reader shares this problem:—In olden days each pupil paid the schoolmaster so much a month. A schoolmaster found that if each pupil gave him $8.00 a month he would have $10.00 less than enough to pay the expenses of the school, but that if each pupil paid him $10.00 a month, he would have $20.00 too much. How many pupils were in the school?

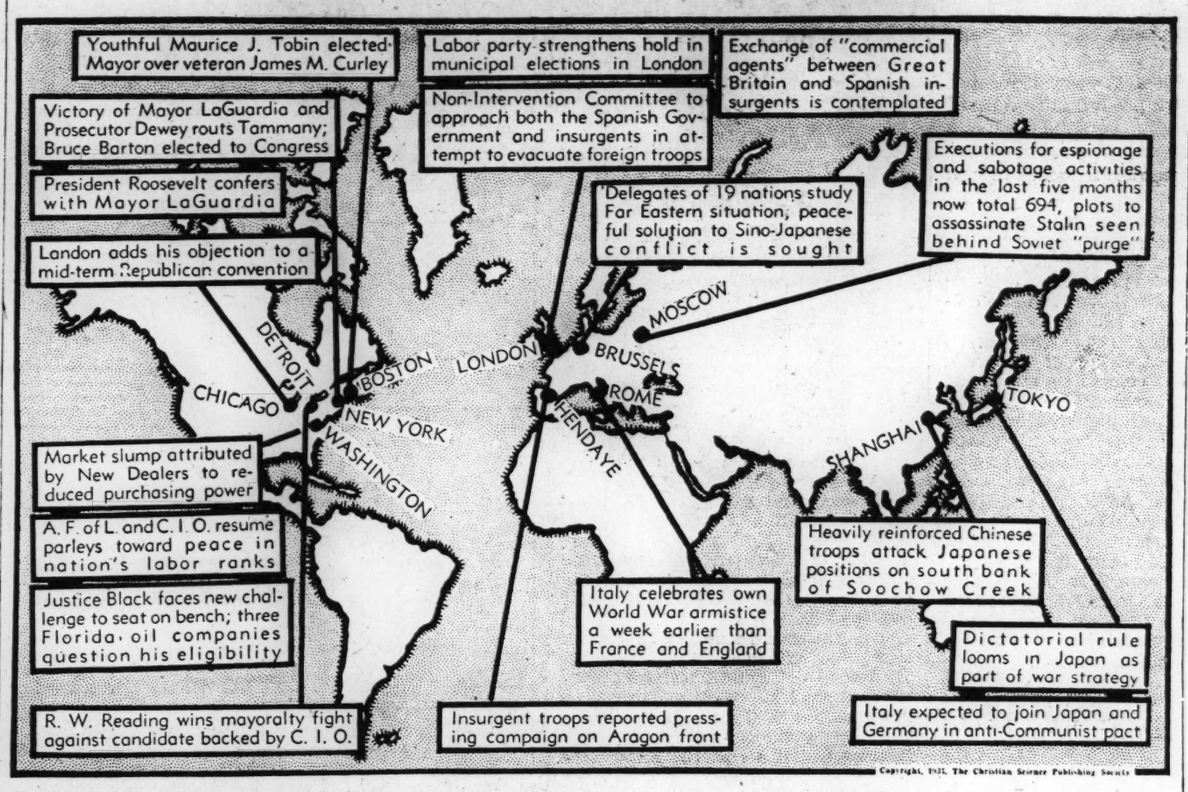
Juggled State Capitals

Here's more letter juggling for you. The names of 10 state capitals have been listed, and arranged alphabetically, but not in correct order. Try unscrambling the letters, and then pair each name correctly as indicated by the example checked.

1	OREGON	ACJENOS	
2	MARYLAND	CDHENOR	
3	OHIO	AELMS (SALEM)	1
4	MICHIGAN	ABGINNS	
5	MISSISSIPPI	ABCILMOU	
6	NEW HAMPSHIRE	AGILNSS	
7	NEVADA	BCILSOUS	
8	VIRGINIA	AAILNOPS	
9	SOUTH CAROLINA	GCDSOOR	
10	NORTH DAKOTA	AGCINORSTY	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Youthful Maurice J. Tobin elected Mayor over veteran James M. Curley
Labor party strengthens hold in municipal elections in London
Exchange of "commercial agents" between Great Britain and Spanish insurgents is contemplated
Victory of Mayor LaGuardia and Prosecutor Dewey routs Tammany; Bruce Barton elected to Congress
Non-Intervention Committee to approach both the Spanish Government and insurgents in attempt to evacuate foreign troops
President Roosevelt confers with Mayor LaGuardia
Delegates of 19 nations study Far Eastern situation; peaceful solution to Sino-Japanese conflict is sought
Executions for espionage and sabotage activities in the last five months now total 694, plots to assassinate Stalin seen behind Soviet "purge"
Landon adds his objection to a mid-term Republican convention
DETROIT
CHICAGO
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
LONDON
BRUSSELS
ROME
HENDAYE
MOSCOW
SHANGHAI
TOKYO
Market slump attributed by New Dealers to reduced purchasing power
A. F. of L. and C. I. O. resume parleys toward peace in nation's labor ranks
Justice Black faces new challenge to seat on bench; three Florida oil companies question his eligibility
R. W. Reading wins mayoralty fight against candidate backed by C. I. O.
Insurgent troops reported pressing campaign on Aragon front
Italy celebrates own World War armistice a week earlier than France and England
Heavily reinforced Chinese troops attack Japanese positions on south bank of Soochow Creek
Dictatorial rule looms in Japan as part of war strategy
Italy expected to join Japan and Germany in anti-Communist pact

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Promise

Because ob de good ob de years dat's gone by
I's sure ob de good dat's to be.
So I don't look ahead with a tear or a sigh,
'Cause mo' good is all I can see!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Coal Orders

An unemployed young woman has found a way of turning her time to her advantage and also to the advantage of a coal dealer during the slack months of his business. She makes daily calls at homes, inquiring in a pleasing manner whether the residents have ordered their coal for the winter, and stressing the advisability of purchasing at the considerably lower summer prices.

She leaves a card at all homes visited, and also lists her calls. The dealer pays her a small sum for each call, which helps care for her expense, and he gives her a substantial commission on all orders.—H. W. K., Evansville, Ind.

Our Gauge

We all judge the accuracy of a writer at the points where we can test him with most knowledge.—Dean of Exeter.

Be Normal

Preserving the health by too strict a regimen is a wearisome malady.—La Rochefoucauld.

Quotation for Today

WHAT we do upon some great occasion will probably depend on what we already are; and what we are will be the result of previous years of self-discipline.—H. P. LIDDON.

In Lighter Vein

Set Right

A tourist stopped his car on the road and asked a little country boy how far it was to Smithville.

The little boy replied: "It's 24,999 miles the way you're goin,' but if you turn around it ain't but four."—Grit.

More's the Pity

Auntie: "I do hope you will like my present. I couldn't decide whether you would like a large check or a small one."

Impecunious nephew: "Any cheque would be ripping, auntie."

Auntie: "Ah, what a pity I bought you a striped tie, after all."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Sharing

"Pardon me for walking on your feet," said the polite passer-by.

"Oh, don't mention it," returned the equally polite victim. "I often walk on them myself."—Pearson's.

Saving the Utensils

The family and their guest had just seated themselves at the table.

"Susie," said the mother, "why didn't you put a knife and fork at Mr. McKlunk's place?"

"He don't need any, mother," replied Susie. "You said he eats like a horse."—Bee-Hive.

"May I See You Alone for a Moment?"

—Humorist

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shopping Note

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

The store was crowded with busy shoppers, for it was the Christmas buying season. A woman with a list of gifts to purchase, was seen to move quietly from counter to counter.

An observer who had picked her out as apart from the usual hurried shopper, noted that after each purchase, whether of trivial or great value, this woman would take an attractive box of chocolates from her shopping bag, gently lift the cover, and offer some candy to the clerk.

This woman received a smile of genuine gratitude from each clerk as the little thoughtful gift was accepted; and it was noted that this smile was usually mixed with surprise that a customer should be so thoughtful of a clerk during a season so busy for everyone. Incidentally, she seemed to make greater progress with her shopping than did those who were elbowing their way hurriedly along. And each time as she moved on to another counter, one could see that she had left a little of the joy that comes from thoughtful consideration for service well given.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abated (Deut. 34:7)—The word here renders the Hebrew *nuwc*, a primitive root suggesting "to vanish." Incidentally, the Hebrew construction translated in this verse "natural force" might well be rendered "freshness."

Antipode — Although the Latin plural form *antipodes* (the English form is pronounced *an-tip'-o-deez*) originally had no singular, we have provided one; and we pronounce it with accent on the first syllable, *an'-tih-pode* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long).

Our word is derived through the Latin, from the Greek *anti*, "opposite," and *pous*, "foot," the roots being combined to designate a person on the opposite side of the globe—with feet diametrically opposite through the earth. (It must be recalled that even before the Christian Era, Plato understood the earth to be round, the philosopher having accepted the teaching of Thales, who lived about 200 years earlier, on the subject.)

Thus the connotation of "antipode" is something more than "different" or "unlike"; it suggests "the exact opposite."

Believe (Luke 8:50)—Renders the Greek verb *pisteuo*, "to have faith in."

Careful (Jer. 17:8)—Renders the Hebrew *da'ag*, "be anxious."

Cursed (Jer. 17:5)—Here a participial adjective, and pronounced preferably as two syllables.

Data—Preferably *day'-ta*.

Facts granted, or presented as the basis for argument or discussion, are called data. Literally, taken direct from the Latin, the word means "things given." The singular, "datum," is seldom used except in mathematics or engineering. Since "data" is plural, only plural verbs should be used with it.

Decadence—Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *de-kay'-dence*.

The Latin roots *de*, "down," and *cadere*, "to fall," impart to our word a sense of withering or falling away. But, of course, where there is no fallen man, there can be no decadent man.

Dogma—*Dog'-ma* (*o* short-circumflex as in *soft*, *a* as in *sofa*.)

This word comes to us from the Greek *dogma*, "that which seems good; a received opinion," based on *dokeo*, "I think." We apply "dogma" to a religious or philosophic teaching or opinion. It is not to be confused with "truth," although certain dogmas may be based on truth. Truth is eternal and unchangeable; a dogma depends for its authority on the body which maintains it.

Environment—Not *en-vyrn'-ment*; sound the four syllables, *en-vi'-run-ment* (*u* clipped-short).

Jairus—Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus* (*a* long, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

Maturity—Avoid the *choor* sound; keep the second syllable a clear *tu*, *ma-tu'-rih-tih*.

Passion (Acts 1:3)—The words "after his passion" translate the Greek *meta* ("after") *to* ("the") *pathein* ("to suffer") *auton* ("him"); or, more freely, "after his suffering" or "after he had suffered."

Predestinate (Rom. 8:29, 30)—Renders the Greek *proorizo*, "mark out or limit before."

Prestige—Preferably *pres-teezh'*.

Resplendent—*Re-splen'-dent*.

This word is derived from the Latin *resplendere*, "to shine brightly" (*re*, "again," and *splendere*, "to shine"); and we use it in the sense of "shining brilliantly; lustrous; radiantly splendid."

Sojourn—In America, the noun is pronounced preferably with accent on the first syllable (*so'-jurn*), and the verb is accented on the second (*so-jurn'*); but in England the prevailing pronunciation for both noun and verb seems to be *soj'-urn* (*o* short).

Stanch—Preferably with *a* as in arm, *stahnch*.

Status—Long *a*.

Theophilus—*The-off'-ih-lus* (*e* as in debate, *o* short, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

The presence of this name early in Acts (1:1) and in Luke (1:3) is regarded by Bible scholars as something more than a coincidence; and they have therefore ascribed both books to Luke.

Transcend — *Tran-send'* (vowels short).

The Latin roots *trans*, "across, beyond," and *scandere*, "to climb," impart to our word the sense of "to rise above or beyond; to surpass; to excel."

Transient—Two syllables (*tran'-shent*) in America; preferably three (*tran'-sih-ent*) in Britain.

This word is derived from the Latin *transire*, "to go across"; and we use it in the sense of "short duration; transitory; passing quickly across the line of vision; fleeting." The word has nothing in common with the realm of spiritual reality.

Was—Not *wuz*; sound the word as if it had a short *o*—virtually *wahz*.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Site of Bethphage

The village of Bethphage is mentioned in the Gospels in connection with Christ Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem, and is described as being "nigh unto Jerusalem"; while from the statement that the Master and his followers came "to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives," it is apparent that this hamlet must have lain somewhere on the slopes of that hill (Matt. 21:1) and not far from Bethany (Luke 19:29). But beyond that there remains some uncertainty as to the identification of the site.

In walking from Bethany to Jerusalem over the mount of Olives, one comes first to a convent which, as showed by the inscription on its gate, is thought by some to stand on the site of the Biblical Bethphage, though on ascending still farther to the very summit of the mount itself, one enters the Arab village of Tur, which seems, on the whole, to have a more valid claim to represent the place in question.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Artists' Colony

Seat players as for cards, four at a table, and give them some colored modeling clay. Let each group decide on some idea to carry out, and let each player help in modeling a scene or some special object. One group may make a miniature garden plot, another may furnish a room—each of the four making some of the furnishings. All will be highly interested in the work, adults as well as children.

An artists' tea can be given afterward, and the various efforts can be viewed and the prize one selected. If all get off to a good start, you will hardly be able to crowd anything else in for the whole evening.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: A two-year-old girl in California can name all the Justices of the United States Supreme Court. It is reported that a certain President wishes he could.

Chicago Tribune: Has any tactful hubby succeeded in persuading his wife that a doorknob is the natural repository for spare ties, socks, and vests?

Memphis Commercial Appeal: A diplomat is a fellow who can say things in such a way that everybody wonders what he means and no one knows.

Watertown Times: A football coach in the West is proposing that kilts be worn by players instead of pants. That would make the forward pass a highland fling.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Conscience

As a rule, men with bad cases did not go to Abraham Lincoln to defend them, for it was notorious that he was a poor lawyer in a poor case. When he saw weakness in his case he lost courage.

It is related that once in the midst of a trial he turned to his associate counsel and exclaimed, "This fellow is guilty; you defend him I can't."

They Must Be Shared

Unreflective minds possess thoughts only as a jug does water, by containing them.—S. Coley.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "A little house well fill'd, a little land well till'd, and little wife well will'd, are great riches."

Try This on Your Piano: Be Flat Never; Be Natural Sometimes; Be Sharp Always.

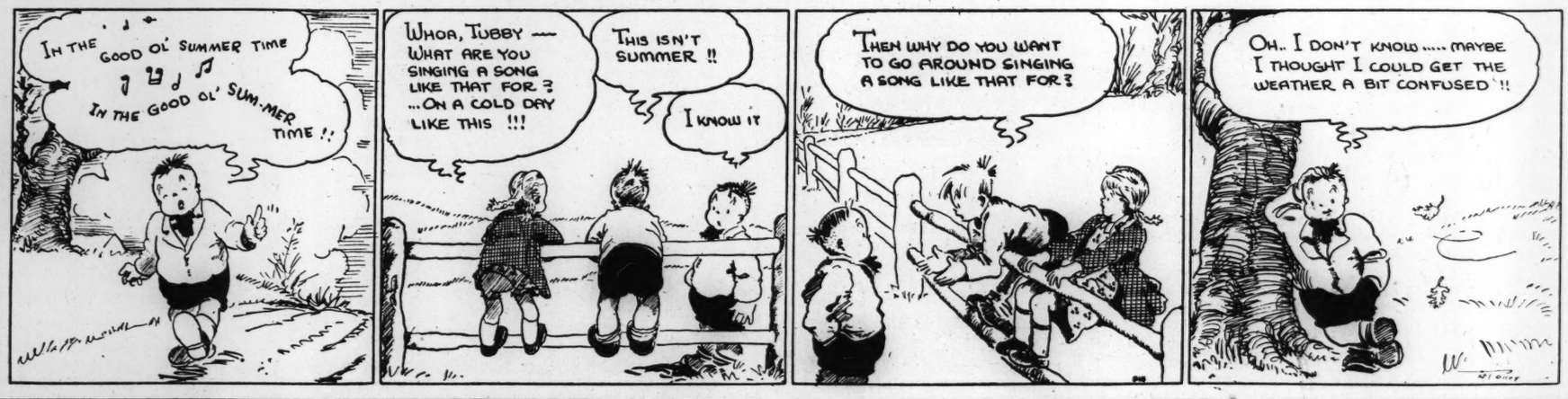
Letter Juggling: Coral, Carol.

How Many Pupils?: 15.

Juggled State Capitals: Oregon—Salem; Maryland—Annapolis; Ohio—Columbus; Michigan—Lansing; Mississippi—Jackson; Nevada—Carson City; Virginia—Richmond; South Carolina—Columbia; North Dakota—Bismarck.

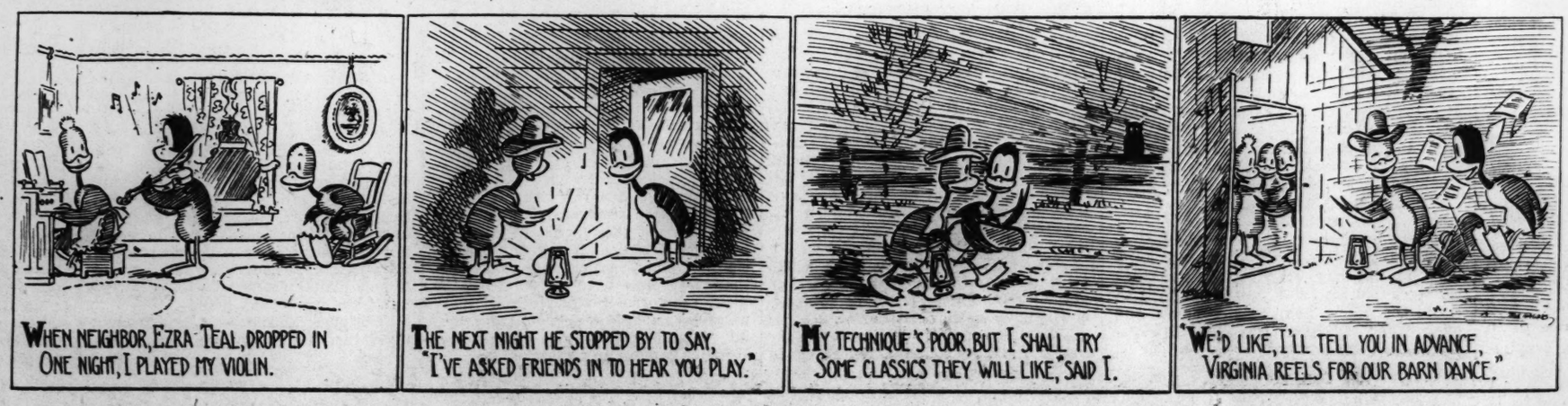
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And After a While One Might Confuse Himself*

By LE PELLEY


IN THE GOOD OL' SUMMER TIME
IN THE GOOD OL' SUM-MER TIME !!
WHOA, TUBBY — WHAT ARE YOU SINGING A SONG LIKE THAT FOR? ...ON A COLD DAY LIKE THIS !!!
THIS ISN'T SUMMER !!
I KNOW IT
THEN WHY DO YOU WANT TO GO AROUND SINGING A SONG LIKE THAT FOR?
OH.. I DON'T KNOW ..... MAYBE I THOUGHT I COULD GET THE WEATHER A BIT CONFUSED !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles, the Musician*

By THE HAGERS


WHEN NEIGHBOR, EZRA TEAL, DROPPED IN ONE NIGHT, I PLAYED MY VIOLIN.
THE NEXT NIGHT HE STOPPED BY TO SAY, "I'VE ASKED FRIENDS IN TO HEAR YOU PLAY."
"MY TECHNIQUE'S POOR, BUT I SHALL TRY SOME CLASSICS THEY WILL LIKE," SAID I.
"WE'D LIKE, I'LL TELL YOU IN ADVANCE, VIRGINIA REELS FOR OUR BARN DANCE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Business and Government Co-operation

IT IS a commonplace to say that the Roosevelt Administration has been marked by a lack of confidence between business and Washington. This absence of co-operation must hold back both the growth and the more equitable distribution of national income, which is the sum total of goods and services created by labor and capital working together.

The role played by capital in the production of national income is not sufficiently understood. Only with savings, or liquid capital, can new enterprise be undertaken upon which labor can be employed. But capitalists will not risk their savings in an atmosphere which makes a return upon their investment uncertain. This means the drying up of investment, or job-creating opportunities.

Among the factors creating uncertainty is the New Deal system of corporate taxation. All taxes on business are handicaps to business in that, as President Roosevelt once said, they are levies on production. The problem is to take some of the eggs from the goose of business without handicapping its egg-laying capabilities. It is when taxation inhibits new enterprise that business opposition is justified. The levy on undistributed earnings appears to fall in this category. A dispassionate treatise on the subject by Prof. A. G. Buehler says, "It will, in general, apparently rest more onerously on the smaller and growing corporations." Evidence that in practice this has been the case is furnished in polls undertaken by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board.

A recognition of the need for freeing enterprise, however, is not the same as saying that government has no responsibility for the economic process. Government's role in a liberal society is perfectly clear. It must see that the consumer remains sovereign over prices. Otherwise capitalism would degenerate into a system controlled by producers. And this would be as alien to a system of free enterprise as any form of state-controlled capitalism. Indeed, to many individualists the latter would be less obnoxious, since the controllers under a state system would at least be elected persons.

Private enterprise would find many more voices raised in support of its justifiable grievances if consumers' memories were shorter. High tariffism, price-rigging, monopolistic combinations — all these can be charged to the debit account of American business. It was this form of privately controlled capitalism that broke down in 1929. And the excesses of private controlled capitalism in the 'twenties are more responsible for the tendency toward state controlled capitalism nowadays than any inherent radicalism in the American people.

The period since 1929 has really been a struggle between private and public monopolism. An afterthought in the calculations of both types of controllers has been the consumer. The consumer's group was called the "stepchild" of the NRA. Consumers are left completely out in the cold when price-fixers deliberate. Business as a whole complains of an anti-business attitude in Washington. But the private monopolists, after their reign of control in the 'twenties, have had their inning even under the New Deal. They have managed to obtain congressional approval for several price-fixing measures. And only the other day the Treasury opened identical tenders for a big order of rubber tires. So we find that there is not even a change of heart among many business men toward practices that have undermined private capitalism.

Secretary Hull, apostle of a pure capitalism, has to struggle against old and new vested interests in undoing that supreme edifice of private monopoly, the Hawley-Smoot tariff. Some business men are not even consistent about their high tariffism. It does not seem to occur to them that subsidies to farmers are the logical counterpart of what Alexander Hamilton called "bounties" to manufacturers. Or that collective bargaining by representatives of labor's own choosing is merely the recognition in economic life of the free institutions upon which the country was founded.

A truce to suspicion between business and government involves no mere hands-off policy on the part of government. It involves a new consecration on the part of both business and government to the job of insuring tolerable freedom in economic society. Government should see to it that shackles on private enterprise contained in New Deal taxes are removed. Business should co-operate in the new struggle against trustification. Last week the President spoke again of those Americans who are still living under sub-standard conditions. Without co-operation the country will be condemned not only to sub-standard wages for part of the population but a sub-standard economy for all the population.

Windsor Visit Postponed

FROM the first it has been difficult to see what good would come from the projected tour of the United States by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. The prospects of morbid curiosity and purple publicity cast immediate doubt on the utility of a visit at this time. The German tour did not increase expectations, and the attitude taken by American labor organizations in the last few days raised the possibility of unhappy incidents. Much as most Americans will regret the circumstances which have caused it, the Duke's decision to postpone his visit is clearly wise.

The labor opposition, based on the German trip and the fact that the tour was to be conducted by a friend of the Duke's who has installed labor saving and efficiency systems in many American factories should not affect a later visit under different auspices. Americans in general show little sympathy with this attack but labor groups appeared willing to make interest in the tour a fulcrum for their own publicity purposes. In fact the visit was almost sure to be a publicity football for one interest or another, including of course the sensational newspapers.

The curiosity which would thus imprison the Duke and Duchess may diminish and possibly a trip can be arranged with less appearance of a public nature. Mrs. Roosevelt manages to get around and study housing and other conditions with a minimum of fuss. It will be harder for the Duke, but sincere desire should find a way. A few days ago in Paris he said to newspaper men:

> My wife and I are neither content nor willing to lead a purely inactive life of leisure. We hope and feel that in due course the experiences we gain from our travels will enable us, if given fair treatment, to make some contributions as private citizens to solving some of the vital problems that beset the world.

Everyone will sympathize with that desire and hope to see it attained. But it must now be clear that the Duke escaped from one difficult role only into another. Ways to serve that are open to most men will be barred to him until the public allows him to become more nearly a private citizen. America at present is the last place in the world willing to do that and it is well that he has decided not to come.

Voice From the Past

BREAKING a silence of fifty-six years, a graphophone in the Smithsonian Institution has spoken to a small group of listeners. It said, "T-r-a. T-r-a. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy. T-r-a. I am a graphophone and my mother was a phonograph."

Fifty-six years ago this speech, making as it were a ghost of Hamlet and genially giving credit to Edison's earlier invention which had less successfully used a tin foil cylinder for the record, was the first recorded on wax. Alexander Graham Bell, his cousin Chichester Bell, and Charles Sumner Tainter had improved upon Edison by inventing a machine using wax for the record. In 1881 they put this machine and its first record in the Smithsonian for safe keeping.

But they made no record of who made the record. Probably and almost certainly the voice that lately spoke again was Alexander Graham Bell's. His daughter, among those present, did not recognize the voice, but she did recognize a characteristic tendency to quote Shakespeare and a characteristically humorous way of giving Edison credit for the phonograph.

Hamlet would very likely have said just about that to Horatio if they had heard the old wax record when it was brand new.

The Shifting Seasons

A RECENT pronouncement by the secretary of the Royal Meteorological Society in Britain accorded scientific recognition to the fact that the seasons are moving with the times, and that each of them is making its appearance a little later in the year. This tendency of Nature to break her dates is, to the layman, most unexpected; for he imagined that, after having two or three times flung her bonnet over the windmill, or at least her ice-cap over the haunts of men, she had really settled down to a steady routine. Gilbert, it was thought, had enumerated all her possible changes, when he wrote:

> The moon in her phases is found,
> The time and the wind and the weather,
> The months in succession come round,
> And you don't find two Mondays together.

Although there is no prospect of our happening on a covey of Mondays, it now appears not improbable that we may find several summery days together at the beginning of November, which is a phenomenon nearly as extraordinary.

It is perhaps the poets who have most reason to complain that Nature has not kept faith with them. Future ages, unless they be well up in climatic history, will regard Shakespeare's daffodils that take the winds of March with beauty as pure freaks; and Browning's aspiration,

> Oh, to be in England
> Now that April's there,

will become another of those obscurities for which he is famous. The average Englishman, however, will not take the matter too much to heart: he is inclined to think that there have been times in the past when summer has been twelve months overdue.

The Federal Theater

Book News of the Day

WHEN the WPA went into the theater to give work to Americans whom the theater had deserted, it started something the value of which can hardly be estimated at this time. It not only made it possible for out-of-work actors and other unemployed theater workers to go on living, but it is building a people's theater, a theater that can feed the minds of all who are intellectually hungry, a theater to entertain, with Shakespeare or with vaudeville and circuses, millions of citizens with eager minds and empty pockets.

This is definitely an important part of the evolution of the American theater and the drama it houses. It should by now have a historian to tell the world what it is doing. It has, in the person of Willson Whitman, author of BREAD AND CIRCUSES (New York: Oxford. $1.75).

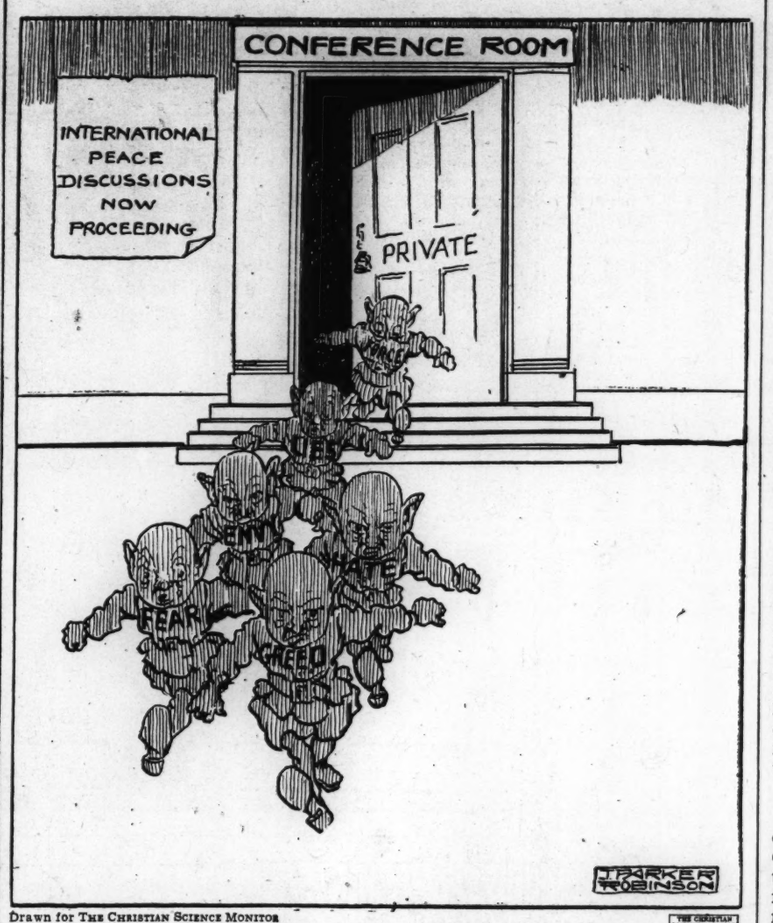
"Bread and Circuses" is the story of the Federal Theater. Miss Whitman makes no attempt to be profound. She wants to cover the whole field in a small book and does it by citing facts and figures, names and numbers, all of them interesting. As if to indicate that, though she takes the Federal Theater seriously, she does not take herself seriously as its historian, she is often a little facetious. The work of the WPA where the stage is concerned is worthy of better than that.

The surprising thing about this project is that not only has it made Hallie Flanagan, its head, the most prolific producer of plays in the United States, but it has produced what along Broadway are called "successes," plays that make money. "Murder in the Cathedral" and "Dr. Faustus," for example. It has in one part of the country had a whole town present at its first performance. It has lured into the theater youngsters who had never seen a stage performance of a play in their lives, youngsters who did not know that there ever had been anything but movies. It has produced "The Living Newspaper," an entirely new dramatic form, and Gilbert and Sullivan, and Bernard Shaw. It has presented "It Can't Happen Here" simultaneously in cities all over the United States. It has done hundreds of remarkable things set down dutifully in "Bread and Circuses." It has even given the professional producers of plays new ideas.

Miss Whitman makes it clear that if the WPA never brings into existence that long-looked-for thing, a national theater, so called, it is building a much deeper, more stirring, inestimably more valuable thing, a theater for the people. It will be a theater in which the whole population can find intellectual sustenance, a theater informative, educative as well as merely exciting, a theater capable of satisfying intelligently the desires of all.

A. P.

Outside!



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Journey

IF YOU have never seen a radio beam map, you should. Such maps have a design about them which is sometimes as subtly beautiful as the design in a piece of faded ancient Chinese damask.

It was not of Chinese silk that this map made me think, though, but of parts of three days in which my mother and father and I went by horse and carriage to Boston from a jewel-like town on the banks of the Connecticut River, in upper Massachusetts.

We drove 127 miles, and I was six years old. I remember the journey as if it were yesterday; and, in a way, none I have ever taken since compared with it.

It was fall. The trees were gold and scarlet; all except the wonderful pines and the hemlocks, and the blue spruces. There was a little premonitory frostiness in the air, and we had stayed three weeks longer than usual in the country, and my father said to the milkman when he strolled down to the white farmhouse in the early twilight to pay his bill, "It is time for us to go home. We are going down on the train tomorrow."

Maybe the clock was wrong because the cook looked out for the clocks, and she had been sent along ahead of us with what she termed her "no 'count 'ssociate" to open the other house.

We bustled about, stuffing the last things in the hand luggage; a lilac dawn was just spreading over the valley when we got up; there were even a few lights twinkling far off over the hills. My father hitched up the horse, which was to be taken over at the station by the livery stable man who kept it through the winter. We drove through the quiet early morning to the station. Most of the town was still asleep.

A dreadful sight met us at the station. The tail end of the train, disappearing around the bend at the lower end of town.

For a few moments my father said nothing. Just stared at the curve where the train disappeared. Then he said, slowly, "We are not going to wait for tomorrow's train. We are going to drive to Boston."

My mother looked astonished, but she was English, and she did not question her husband's decisions. At length she said, mildly, "We shall have to stop long enough to put up some lunches to eat on the way." It was before the days of Dew Drop Inns and Eat-A-Bites.

But my father said he would not. Who was it who was fed by the ravens? Now that he had decided to drive, to avoid waiting for tomorrow's train, he wanted to be on his way. So we simply went back to the main street, chose another road which crossed the river and wound southward on our way.

We jogged along through the gold-washed morning. My father said we would get feed for the horse when the time came. Part of him wished he had gone back to get some of the feed left in the stable which the livery man was to take, when he got around to it; but the rest of him was too intent on Boston to stop. He said, "I know a man in Athol. We may get there late this afternoon and tarry the night." He was a clergyman, and he often used words like tarry, giving them a curious, pulpit sound.

Sear brown fields were studded with piles of gleaming pumpkins, and whispering corn shocks.

We stopped the night with a man my father had known on the Illinois prairie. They talked about the state of the nation, their voices a pleasant vague rumble as I slept on a sofa whose slippery horsehair was covered with a blanket smelling pungently of lemon verbena.

We got started the next morning before the sun was more than a handful of golden chiffon, rising over the tops of pine trees on a knoll in the blue distance. The horse seemed refreshed but curious about the strange goings on.

Toward sundown the third day we were at home. When we drove up the children in the neighborhood stopped playing and ran and gazed at me as if I had come from Mars. My father sent for a livery man from a neighboring street. The livery man was impressed, leading the horse away as if it were a sacred white elephant. The denizens of his stable were milk horses, but this horse was traveled!

For weeks callers talked about our driving home from the country. I think in his heart my father thought he had been a little hasty—especially when he had trouble finding a man who would drive the horse back to the country for the winter. Occasionally my mother used to twit him gently about what was certainly the longer way home.

"The clock should have been right," my father would say, and change the subject.

J. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Without Prejudice

By Frank L. Perrin

IT IS not to be wondered at that among those sincerely concerned regarding the future of the Republican Party in the United States there should exist honest differences as to the wisdom, or advantage, of reversing precedent by holding a preliminary national convention immediately prior to the off-year elections in 1938. Differences in judgment are only differences as to the wisest and most effective strategy to be employed. Industrialists differ in outlining and agreeing upon plans vitally affecting business. Labor leaders, as we have seen, have difficulty in composing their differences. In all major activities there come times when refining and trying processes must be endured if out of the crucible there is to come a desired or practical product or result.

Thus appraised, it would seem entirely logical and sensible that no hasty or precipitate action was taken by the party's national committee respecting the proposal to accept, as final, the plan to outline the Republican offensive two years in advance of the national campaign. In his recent Boston address former President Hoover presented quite convincing arguments in support of such a proposal. It is significant that other party leaders, among them Messrs. Landon, Knox, Vandenberg, Borah and Townsend, expressed doubts as to the wisdom of such proposed strategy. To be sure, the door is not finally closed against such a project. The action indicated at the recent Chicago meeting of the committee can be reconsidered or reversed later if this is deemed wise or if popular demand indicates a belief in the wisdom of the Hoover proposal.

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Of one thing, it may be agreed, the Republican voters of the country are assured. This is that all those in positions of leadership in the party are honest in their desire to pursue an entirely wise course, uninfluenced by personal ambitions or political hopes. There is, it would seem, wisdom in the observation that any action taken at an interim or extraordinary national convention should express the position, the sentiments and the wisdom of the rank and file of the Republican Party, rather than the political judgment of national committeemen not entirely representative of changed or changing national sentiment.

This rank and file, it goes without saying, is not now cohesive. Neither is it vocal or in any true sense capable of giving expression to its preferences regarding many vitally important questions of policy and procedure. It is not enough to "view with alarm." Re-establishment of the shattered Republican lines of offense or defense will never be accomplished by complaining because someone else has failed to do, wisely or well, a job everybody agreed was difficult or perhaps impossible by any but extraordinary means.

No one, it should be remembered, has convinced a majority of Republican or independent voters that he or the party he represents can do the work remaining to be done better, quicker, more economically or more effectively than those whose methods and procedure they now so severely condemn. This is not even intimating, or agreeing, that results achieved are in all respects satisfactory, or that the work could not have been done better and more economically.

* * *

Any successful offensive must be soundly and wisely established. The line of defense which leaders of the prevailing party and its allied factions will set up two years hence has not yet been indicated. Returning for a passing review of observations previously made in this column, it may be profitable to both Democrats and Republicans to observe political trends during and immediately after the close of the forthcoming special session of Congress. Whether they realize it or not, it is quite reasonable to assume that those Democratic members of the lower house of Congress who have heretofore failed to keep in step with their New Deal brethren are, to say the least, definitely under suspicion at headquarters. Their refusal to march in an orderly manner may mean that their re-election will be made impossible. They are not functioning, it is realized, under an unabridged or familiar Democratic code. Their allegiance to the manual of the New Deal is expected, if not absolutely required.

The decision reached by those representatives not now in accord with the program of the high command, especially if their recalcitrancy is sympathetically encouraged or condoned by their senatorial brethren, may make necessary an entirely new defensive line-up, demanding, in turn, a complete revision of Republican tactics.

The Wide Horizon

Clouds Around the Rising Sun

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

IS THERE any likelihood that Japan, if and when China's resistance is crushed, will embark on a further career of world conquest, strengthened by China's man power and natural resources? This idea is not new. One can find support for it by digging into the writings of some of the more flamboyant Japanese advocates of Pan-Asianism which, in its Japanese version, is little more than a thinly disguised scheme for Japanese domination of Asia. Some years ago Mr. Lloyd George mentioned the possibility that Japan's expansion on the Asiatic mainland would lead to the creation of "a great Mongol empire," with a population of 500,000,000.

This apprehension has naturally been enhanced by Japan's present large-scale military operations in China. Chinese spokesmen and sympathizers have endeavored to foster it, with a view to generating in western countries a mood favorable to intervention in the present conflict. So Dr. Wellington Koo, China's able representative in the League of Nations, recently asserted that the conquest of China was only the first step in a Japanese program of conquering the whole world.

* * *

But the idea does not survive the test of serious political and economic analysis. One of the professed Japanese war objectives is the eradication of anti-Japanese feeling in China. And it is surely the most naïve of militarist fantasies to believe that "anti" feeling can be eliminated or diminished by modern warfare, with its accompaniment of air bombings, summary shootings of actual or suspected snipers and wholesale destruction of homes by artillery shells. No Communist or Kuomintang agitator, it is safe to say, could have been so successful in creating "anti-Japanese feeling" as the Japanese Army and Navy have been.

The commander of the Japanese forces at Shanghai, Gen. Iwane Matsui, is an ardent advocate of Pan-Asianism. It is doubtful whether the bombardments and bayonet charges of the troops under his command will win many converts to his idea among the Chinese. Some time ago I discussed the spread of Pan-Asianism outside Japan with General Matsui. He admitted that it had found little popular response in China, and that the few Pan-Asian groups which had been formed in China were unable to meet openly because of fears of popular violence. A Japanese-sponsored Pan-Asianism can scarcely be more popular in China today, in view of the occurrences of the last few months.

Japan's whole colonial experience speaks against the likelihood that the Island Empire, if it emerges victorious from the present struggle, will be able to exploit China's man power for future conquests. There is a Manchoukuo army; but it is not regarded as a serious military addition to the Japanese military power. At best it is considered useful for internal police functions. The warning of Tungchow, where Japanese trained Chinese soldiers and police took the first opportunity to rise in revolt and slaughter all the Japanese on whom they could lay hands is still fresh in Japanese memory.

Even in Japan's older colonies, Formosa and Korea, there has been no effort to raise military units among the native populations. Japanese rule has brought unmistakable material benefits to both these countries. But it has been harsh, bureaucratic, unimaginative. Never for a moment has it tended to obliterate the distinction between the Japanese, as the governing class, and the Koreans and Formosans, who were being governed. So the idea that Japan's man power would be increased by victory over China seems quite fallacious. If Manchoukuo can be taken as a precedent, Japan's available forces for other adventures will be reduced because of the necessity of leaving a large permanent army of occupation in whatever part of China may be brought within the Japanese orbit.

* * *

It is also questionable whether Japan will greatly increase her economic strength as a result of the present conflict. What can North China, where the Japanese arms have made the greatest progress, offer Japan? It can give an abundance of coal but only a very moderate quantity of iron. Cotton plantations may be extended, although it has yet to be proved that the coarse, short-staple North China cotton will provide a satisfactory substitute for the American and Indian product. It offers no solution whatever for Japan's lack of oil, of all non-ferrous metals except copper, of rubber and other tropical products.

To say that Japan's undeclared war in China is not likely, under any circumstances, to prove the first step toward Japanese world empire is not to minimize its grave implications for the precarious structure of world peace. A new equilibrium that had been gradually forming in the Far East has been upset.

But world empire is a chimera. No country in the world possesses sufficient human and material resources to impose its will on all the five continents. Decisive victory for Japan in China will upset the previous balance of strength in Asia, but is not likely to pave the way for Japanese hegemony in any other part of the world. And even decisive military success may not lead to the expected fruits because of the economic and financial price which Japan will have to pay.